FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-82' MILITARY EXERCISE

GDR Unit

AU150923 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Simeon Dochev report: "Fraternal Love on Fraternal Soil"]

[Text] Maneuver area, 13 Sep -- The stay in our country is especially interesting for the soldiers of the GDR National People's Army who have come to our country for the "Shield-82" maneuvers. Today Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, visited the unit in which officer Egon Glean is serving. Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact united armed forces, was also there.

In the evening the officers of the unit command and frontrankers in combat and political training had a meeting with the working people from the nearby village and representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army. At the improvised meeting Kh. Cholakiv, secretary of the BCP municipal committee, and Maj Gen Petko Milushev greeted the participants. On behalf of the soldiers of GDR National People's Army, officer Egon Glean expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality.

USSR, Hungarian, CSSR Troops

AU131905 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 13 (BTA) -- As already reported, a training with the headquarters, armies and fleets of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw treaty member-states is planned to take place on Bulgaria's territory, in the period September 25-October 1 of this year, under the code name of "Shield-82". The population in the region of the training is cordially welcoming the units of the fraternal armies.

The arriving groups of Soviet soldiers are given an extremely warm and cordial reception. A Bulgaro-Soviet friendship rally was held in one of Bulgaria's ports. In reply to the feelings of love and gratitude for the Soviet people and their army, representatives of the Soviet unit arrived emphasized that the armed forces of the USSR are ready to fulfill their international duty and to defend the peaceful socialist construction from any encroachments whatsoever.

Cordial, too, were the meetings with the units of the Hungarian People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army with the population in the district they are staying. A representative of the Hungarian soldiers thanked for the warm reception and expressed their readiness to defend the gains of their socialist homeland and of the fraternal socialist countries. An officer from the Czechoslovak People's Army underlined the sincere friendship between the peoples and armies of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia who, in united ranks with the Soviet Union, are marching along the road of friendship and peace in the world.

Arrival of Poles

AU151850 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 15 (BTA) -- Friendly and cordial was today's welcome at one of the Bulgarian airports of the first Polish military units arriving to participate in the exercise of the Warsaw treaty member-countries, the "Shield-82". In the different regions of the forthcoming exercise there continue the meetings of the soldiers of the fraternal armies with the population, and expression of the combat brotherhood, the unity and cohesion of the armed forces and peoples of the socialist countries.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF NIGERIAN PRESIDENT

AU150954 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Joint Bulgarian-Nigerian communique on the official and friendly visit of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president, to Bulgaria from 10 to 13 September 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the armed forces, made an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 10 to 13 September 1982.

The president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the armed forces laid a wreath at the Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid his respects at the coffin of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari visited economic projects and cultural and historical sites in Sofia and Plovdiv. The president and those accompanying him were given a warm welcome, which was an expression of the friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people toward the Nigerian people.

Official talks took place between Todor Zhivkov, State Council Chairman, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president, at which they discussed issues pertaining to joint Bulgarian-Nigerian relations, as well as international political and economic problems. The talks took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side:

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustiral Union; Panka Babukova, first deputy minister of national education; Milena Stamboliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly; Bivan Gavrilov, first deputy minister of chemical industry; Aleksandr Atanasov, Bulgarian ambassador to Nigeria; and Goran Goranov, aide to Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Nigerian side:

Prof Ishaya Audu, minister of foreign affairs; Garuba Wushishi, minister of information; Bello Maitama Yusuf, minister of commerce; E.A. (Iwase), state minister of education; (Thomas Yepui), senator; (Babajo Alui), honorable member of the parliament; (A. Bur), permanent secretary of the president's cabinet; Alhaji I.V. (Sada), chief of protocol; Abdulkadir Dafuwa Gadu, Nigerian ambassador to Bulgaria; O. (Adenidji), director for Eastern Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; A.I. (Ata), director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; S.L. (Edu), businessman; and Alhaji (Amadu Abukakar), businessman.

The two state leaders briefed each other on the situation in their countries as well as on the development programs which are being implemented at present. They made a comprehensive review of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria and exchanged opinions on the possibilities and trends of their future development.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president and commander in chief of the armed forces, highly evaluated the Bulgarian people's achievements in building the developed socialist society.

Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, highly evaluated the successes of the Nigerian people in strengthening their national unity and independence and in developing the country's economy.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the bilateral political relations between their countries are excellent and that they are developing positively, steadily and on a long-range basis. They expressed their readiness to further expand them, which is in the interest of the two peoples.

They stressed the great significance of the bilateral contacts on various levels as a means of further stimulating and enriching the two countries' friendly relations and of exchanging opinions on important international problems.

They confirmed the great significance of the mutual acquaintance of the two peoples with their successes in the spheres of material and spiritual culture in the past and in the present, and expressed their interest in expanding the fruitful cultural cooperation and exchange between the two countries.

The two state leaders highly evaluated the positive status of the trade-economic relations between the two countries and stressed the necessity of further expanding and strengthening them.

The two sides expressed their mutual willingness to cooperate in the priority areas of Nigeria's economy, such as agriculture, development of rural areas, education, and the realization of certain projects. For this purpose the People's Republic of Bulgaria agreed to give Nigeria credit for certain projects.

A trade agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria was signed during the visit.

The two leaders exchanged opinions on a broad range of topical international issues and noted with satisfaction that their positions are identical or similar on the basic international issues.

The two sides expressed deep concern with the continuing exacerbation of the international situation caused by the arms race, the attempts to achieve military superiority, estrangement from detente, interference in the internal affairs of states, violation of the sovereignty and national unity of the developing countries, exacerbation of confrontation and violation of the normal relations between the states, which lead toward increasing tension and military threat.

They expressed their support for the speedy improvement of the international climate and the start of a dialogue based on the principles of equality and equal security to solve all international problems in the interest of peace, detente and broad international cooperation.

The two sides stressed their readiness to cooperate to solve the most important problem of our time -- preventing the danger of a nuclear war. They will continue to make their contribution to the international efforts to bring the arms race under control and achieve real disarmament, primarily in the sphere of nuclear arms. For this purpose they called upon all states having nuclear arms to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, noting that such a declaration was made by the USSR at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

The two leaders welcomed the USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons as well as the negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, and expressed their confidence that their successful completion will make a significant contribution to strengthening world peace and security.

The two sides decisively declared themselves against the further development and production of new weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron, chemical and other kinds of weapons and systems of mass destruction.

The two leaders stressed that all states, regardless of their size, military potential and geographic location can and must actively cooperate for limiting arms and for disarmament, for preserving detente and for exchanging confrontation in international relations for broad international cooperation.

They stressed that the concrete realization of the measures for disarmament will release significant resources for the economic and social development of the states, taking under consideration the specific needs of the developing countries.

The two leaders devoted special attention to the situation on the African Continent, especially its southern area. They praised the historical successes of the African peoples in the struggle for liberation and national independence and for the final removal of the remnants of colonialism, racism and the system of apartheid. They stressed the positive role of the OAU in this struggle and expressed their confidence that the organization will overcome its present difficulties in its activities and will continue to unite the efforts of the African countries and peoples in their struggle for defending their common interests.

The two sides fully support the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] -- their only legal representative -- for liberation and free and democratic development. They categorically declared their support for the precise and unconditional application of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia, and their opposition to all attempts to impose a neocolonial decision on the Namibian people.

The two state leaders very sharply condemned the cooperation of some countries with the racist and fascist regime of Pretoria. They condemned the constant aggressive acts of the South African Republic against the People's Republic of Angola and against other independent states in the region and demanded an immediate end to them. The two sides declared that such acts are possible only because of the open support and patronage rendered to the South African republic by certain Western states.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari highly evaluated the comprehensive assistance and contribution of the socialist countries to the liberation struggle in Africa and the assistance they render for preserving the independence and territorial integrity of the African states.

The two leaders again confirmed their support for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and of convening an international conference on this issue in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations.

They warmly supported the proposals on creating nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Balkans and northern Europe, as well as in other parts of the world, and the establishment of a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Discussing the situation in Europe the two state leaders expressed deep concern with the increased concentration of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, on the continent. They called upon the states participating in the Geneva and Vienna talks to adopt urgent measures for reaching agreements on limiting nuclear and conventional weapons on the continent on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security for all states.

They also expressed hope that the Madrid meeting would be successfully completed, which would facilitate the strengthening of detente on the continent and the convening of a conference on strengthening confidence and disarmament measures in Europe.

Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, highly evaluated the contribution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for defending and strengthening the political and economic independence of the African states, as well as its active role in the Nonaligned Movement and in the OAU.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president, highly evaluated the peaceful and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at reaching agreement and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world. He welcomed the initiative of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The two sides decisively condemned the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence and against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. They demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and a stop to the persecution of the Arab people of palestine.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria declared their support for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied since 1967 and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which would guarantee the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to create their own state. They stressed the need for the PLO to participate -- as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people -- in the process of justly and lastingly solving the Middle East problem on an equal basis, as well as the right of all states of the region to exist.

The two leaders expressed their deep concern with the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran and called upon the two states to stop the hostile actions and peacefully solve their dispute.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria welcomed the increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations. They expressed great satisfaction with the movement's contribution to the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, and for strengthening peace and detente throughout the world.

The two sides stressed the need to reconstruct international relations on a just and democratic basis, leading toward the establishment of a new international economic order. In this context they called for quickly reaching an agreement on beginning global negotiations under UN auspices.

The two leaders expressed support for the efforts to increase the UN role in preserving and strengthening world peace and international security and for developing fruitful cooperation among the nations in accordance with the UN Charter.

The two sides are deeply convinced that the present talks and the agreements which have been reached represent further stimulus for further developing and enriching the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the interest of the Bulgarian and Nigerian peoples and in the interest of the people's struggle for national liberation and social progress, for peace, cooperation and worldwide understanding.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president and commander in chief of the armed forces, expressed deep gratitude for the warm hospitality shown him and the officials accompanying him by the people and the government, the State Council and personally by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman.

On behalf of the people and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, President Alhaji Sheju Shagari invited Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, to make an official and friendly visit to Nigeria. The invitation was accepted with great satisfaction. The date will be determined through diplomatic channels.

Signed in Bulgarian and English in Plovdiv on 13 September 1982.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria: Alhaji Shehu Shagari

EGYPTIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY LEADER VISITS

AU141416 Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA) -- Mr (Khalid Mohieddin), secretary general, of the National Progressive Party of Egypt (left wing), visited today the National Council of the Fatherland Front. He was received there by Mr Sava Dulbokov, first deputy-chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The guest was made familiar with the tasks of the Fatherland Front.

Exchanged were views on the deepening of cooperation between the National Progressive Party of Egypt (left wing) and the Fatherland Front.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS JUSTICE MINISTER

AU151655 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 15 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union, received the Dutch legal delegation visiting Bulgaria, led by Mr Jacob de Ruiter, minister of justice, member of the leadership of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party.

Mr Petur Tanchev made the guests familiar in detail with Bulgaria's successes in building up the developed socialist society and with the contribution of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union to this nation-wide deed and in particular to the building of socialism in the Bulgarian village.

During the talks stress was laid on the prospects to the development of relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands. Some actual international issues were also touched upon.

The meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere was attended by Mrs Svetla Daskalova, member of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, minister of justice.

Minister Jacob de Ruiter was [also] received today by Mr George Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

FILIPOV MEETS RSFSR TRADE MINISTER IN SOFIA

AU141408 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received Vsevolod Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade, in Sofia today. They discussed questions of the further development of cooperation in the field of domestic trade and the use of new forms in the development of integration in this sector. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of domestic trade and public services.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH USSR

AU151359 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report in "International Relations" column: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] S. Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, had talks in Prague yesterday with Y. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is at present paying a working visit to our country. On the agenda of their talks were topical questions concerning the cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR planning agencies and the questions of CSSR-USSR economic cooperation and its further expansion and deepening.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

Husak Receives Premier

LD151702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today at Prague Castle received Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit. The meeting was also attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

During a cordial talk they assessed the level of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations that has been reached and the relations which are developing in the spirit of the conclusions adopted at the sessions of party and state delegations of the two countries in May last year in Prague.

At the same time they emphasized the importance of further consolidating and strengthening the direction of these relations and of mutual cooperation, which is in the interest of the socialist construction of both countries, and of the unity, cohesion and strength of the countries of the socialist community, and in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

Talks Begin

LD151642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Talks have started at the Hrzan Palace in Prague between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The premiers briefed each other on the results achieved by Czechoslovakia and Romania in the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the congresses of their communist parties for the further political and economic development of society.

In this they stressed the main current tasks in industry and agriculture and in some other branches of the economy in securing social guarantees for the population and in deepening cooperation among CEMA members. They examined in detail the implementation of the plans set for the all-round development of relations between the two countries. In this they particularly emphasized the search for further possibilities for intensifying economic cooperation, and especially deeper specialization and cooperative production, as decisive prerequisities for a speedier expansion of mutual goods exchanges.

In this direction concrete proposals were submitted whose realization will contribute to closer collaboration between Czechoslovakia and Romania in the economic, scientific and technical sphere.

During their meeting the premiers also dwelt on the current situation in the world and expressed their views and standpoints as regards the solution of the most complex questions pertaining to the relaxation of international tension and problems connected with disarmament.

Prague Lists Participants

LD151700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Talks have started at the Hrzan Palace in Prague between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The talks were attended on the Czechoslovak side by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier; Pavel Bahyl, mimister of general engineering; Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jan Strba, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jan Stracar, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Josef Simon, Czechoslovak ambassador to Romania.

On the Romanian side the following were present: Jan Patan, minister of technical and material supply and control of the management of fixed assets; Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry; Constantin Oanacea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Marin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Cornal Pinzaru, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Premiers Give Dinner Speeches

LD172220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a ceremonial dinner this evening at the Cernin Palace in Prague to honor Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The dinner was attended by the federal deputy premiers Peter Colotka, Ladislav Gerle, Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Svatopluk Potak and Rudolf Rohlicek, as well as ministers of the federal government and other representatives of our political and public life.

In his speech Comrade Lubomir Strougal recalled the long tradition of friendship between our peoples. He said that in the post-war period firm foundations were laid for the new era of relations of cooperation between our countries, in which socialism had triumphed and Marxism-Leninism had established itself, as had the communist ideal of class fraternity of states firmly allied within the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA. We are deeply convinced, he said, that the dynamic cooperation of our countries can contribute in its modest way to the fulfilment of the goals [word indistinct] outlined for the future. Therefore, we lay great emphasis on the level of relations in all spheres of social life, on the dynamic content of relations [words indistinct].

We believe, said Comrade Strougal, that it is necessary not only to go halfway, but mutually to set targets [words indistinct] cooperation and mutual exchange on the widest possible scale. In the end, real friendship, which is genuinely mutual, must have socialist [words indistinct] which is the best guarantee in the community of fraternal states.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal further noted that as yet we have not fully opened the doors to modern forms of cooperation, that we are too easily contented with the mere exchange of goods. However, only through production cooperation and specialization and also through scientific and technical cooperation can we renew the dynamics of economic relations, ensure that they have long-term markets. The positive development of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation can contribute toward enalbing us to overcome the politics of discrimination and embargo, which is implemented by some Western governments.

Comrade Strougal also commented on the international situation. He expressed deep concern over the course of enmity, acts of discrimination and embargo declared as the official political line against certain socialist states, which is even imposed upon others as the only means of negotiation between states with differing social systems. The goals that are of primary importance are the necessity of cohesion and unity of all countries of the socialist community, the effective coordination of the policy of the Warsaw Pact states, the intensification of the integration of the national economies -- in other words, the necessity of standing side by side not only in the good times, but also in the bad.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal concluded his speech by noting that the talks in Prague had enhanced the state of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation. At the same time he made his contribution to the fight for world understanding and peace.

In his speech at the ceremonial dinner at Cernin Palace in Prague, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu expressed his satisfaction with the good results achieved in Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation and emphasized that in the opinion of the Romanian Government, the great economic potential of our countries is based on the assumption of the more energetic growth of mutually advantageous Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation.

The boom in our economic relations depends in a crucial way on the expansion of production cooperation and specialization and on the development of scientific and technical cooperation in harmony with the tasks set out at the highest level. At the same time, Comrade Dascalescu noted, Romania, together with the countries of the Warsaw Pact and with the other socialist and nonaligned countries and all progressive and democratic forces, is striving to halt the arms race, to move on to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and to achieve a solution for all problems between states solely by peaceful methods, by negotiation. It supports the policy of peace and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all nations of the world.

At the end of his speech at the ceremonial dinner at the Cernin Palace in Prague, the Romanian prime minister expressed his complete satisfaction with the talks, and expressed the conviction that agreements will be reached that will contribute to the continuous development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and nations, to expanding our cooperation in international fields.

HUSAK TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD151620 Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- A party and state delegation, led by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, will pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria in the next few days, at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH PDRY MINISTER 14 SEP

AU151315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report: "They Have Assessed the Development of Relations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received yesterday in Prague ('Abdallah 'Aziz Dali), minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [name, title as published], who is on an unofficial visit to our country. During their talk the two ministers assessed the Czechoslovak-Yemeni relations and noted with satisfaction their favorable development. They also exchanged views on the current international situation and, in particular, on the latest development of events in the Middle East. They emphasized the importance of the cooperation between the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the Arab countries in the struggle for a just solution of the Middle East conflict and its main part -- the Palestinian problem. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

WFTU VOICES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

AU151358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Assurance of Support"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Representatives of the WFTU Secretariat, led by its Secretary General I. Zakar'a, met yesterday in Prague with a delegation of the General Federation of the Palestinian Working People (FGTP), led by its Secretary General (F. Ragib). In a cordial talk, the WFTU representatives conveyed recognition and admiration for the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters who succeeded in opposing an aggressor armed with the most modern American weapons. Among other things, the delegations agreed on the necessity to unfold a campaign of international solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people. They also assessed specific measures which will contribute to the opening of this campaign and strengthen the moral and material support for the struggle of the Palestinian workers class and all Palestinian people.

LENART ATTENDS SLOVAK YOUTH CONGRESS 11 SEP

LD111902 Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Bratislava [no date as received] -- Preparations for the 3rd Congress of the Unified Voluntary Youth Organization of Czechoslovakia entered the final stage with a Socialist Union of Youth (SUY) Slovak Congress which opened here today.

The national congresses, the one in Slovakia this weekend will be followed by a meeting of delegates of the youth organizations from the Czech regions next Saturday and Sunday, will review the activity of young people in the last five years. Guidelines for activity in the next five years will then be laid down by the 3rd Federal SUY Congress in Prague early next month.

Every Czechoslovak citizen between 15 and 30 years old can become a SUY member. A base from which SUY membership is formed is the Young Pioneers Organization in which most schoolchildren and young people from 9 to 15 years are associated. In Slovakia the Young Pioneers Organization has 590,000 members and the SUY 560,000 members, or some 40 per cent of the overall number for all Czechoslovakia.

The SUY centres its attention on the political and cultural education of citizens of the socialist state, forming of their progressive political stands in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Proceeding from young people's hobbies and conditions of study and employment it helps them an active use of their free time. The SUY has organizations in schools, apprentice centres, plants and the communities.

The overwhelming majority of the young generation stand firmly on the positions of socialism, regard it as their life perspective and take an active part in the construction of advanced socialist society, chairman of the SUY Slovak Central Committee Josef Durica said at the congress Saturday.

The attitude of young people to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its program has strengthened and they help by their working and social activity to implement this program. In spite of these positive results not everywhere are efficient ways found to influence the thinking and actions of the young generation.

Speaking before 700 delegates and in the presence of Slovak Communist Party First Secretary Jozef Lenart the SUY Central Committee chairman assured them that the organization in Slovakia will fulfill by concrete deeds the resolutions of the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia and give all its strength for the further prosperity of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

He noted in an interview with CETEKA earlier that since the 1977 SUY Congress youth organizations have concentrated on helping implement the main tasks of national economic development. In this effort they worked almost 45 million hours in voluntary brigades, a financial equivalent of some Kcs 2 billion.

Addresses Congragants

AU141320 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 2, 3

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the congress of the Socialist Youth Union of the Slovak Socialist Republic, held in Bratislava on 11 September]

[Excerpts] We note with satisfaction that the great majority of your youth is devoted to socialism, that it is bold, optimistic, industrious and eager to do a great deal for its socialist homeland. That is a valuable, good foundation, on which we must build further. It constitutes a great wealth of our nation and the source of our confidence in the future.

Let us, however, ask: Is the majority of our youth already up to the demands of our period? We will surely agree that the complexity of our tasks requires that we come energetically to terms with manifestations of self-satisfaction, that we wage a struggle against the gray average, against those who set for themselves low targets though they might be able to accomplish much more. We discuss these things, among other things, because there are boys and girls who have not yet found their correct place in society, who have an indifferent attitude to work and learning and do not honor the values of socialism. Such phenomena -- but, primarily, the great tasks we are facing -- oblige us to pay far greater attention to questions concerning the profile of young people in the advanced socialist society.

We do not begrudge youth its modern entertainment, we wish it to express its joy and temperament in rhythmic dance, good entertainment, in various games and sports. We, however, encounter views that have no understanding for this modern rhythm and grumble about all new forms of entertainment. We do not share such stiff attitudes and want the diversity of the forms of young people's entertainment to express the fullness and richness of our socialist life. That is why we are not indifferent, for example, to the quality of contemporary popular music, to how it contributes to shaping young people's taste and how it affects their aesthetic attitudes.

We believe that the youth union, too, should adopt a more clear-cut opinion on this problem and initiate polemics in this area to make it clear what it favors and what it opposes. This is all the more necessary as the number is growing of those who are alarmed by the predominant reproductions and imitations of valueless, empty or often even peripheral music from Western, capitalist countries. This is one of the reasons why the continuity of our popular music with its past development has been weakened and why scant use is made of the foundations of our folklore. And we say nothing of the fact that the youth of today greatly lacks new youth songs that express the revolutionary character of our times and that are attractive enough to make young people sing them with joy and spontaneity. All this makes it imperative, dear friends, that you ponder these things. Modern popular music that forms part of our nation's musical tradition has never been, as is documented by the works of our best composers, mere plagiarism. It is necessary to put a stop to the deluge of stupefying musical trash. Following up our best traditions, the Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Youth Union, together with the Ministry of Culture, should boldly involve our most talented composers, poets and singers in creating original popular music.

Today, at a time when we are solving new tasks, when a relentless struggle is being waged between the two worlds and when we must resist the class enemy's ideological subversion, it is of key importance to have a correct and clear orientation, to be deeply convinced about the truth of communism and to demonstrate this at every step in one's practical activity.

A reliable compass and irreplaceable tool in finding the correct path ahead is the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. For everyone, and for young people in particular, the acquisition of this sole scientific world outlook represents an irreplaceable spiritual enrichment because, as a guideline and method, it enables him to orient himself amidst the intricate questions of social development, arms him and makes him an active participant in revolutionary transformations. A young man of today who is not conversant with the foundations of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook is bound to be filled with uncertainty, he c nnot be free and socially useful.

The path taken by the human race since the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as our people's struggle for socialism clearly show what a gigantic revolutionary force the Marxist-Leninist world outlook is when it becomes, thanks to the revolutionary party, part of the awareness and conviction of the popular masses.

Brilliant proof of the transforming revolutionary power, veracity and viability of Marxism-Leninism is furnished by the Soviet Union and the socialist community. We recall that it was the Soviet Union that paved the way to a new life for mankind, saved the nations from fascist destruction and was the first country in the world to build a society of advanced socialism. And it is the Soviet Union which today, face to face with the adventurous policy of imperialism that threatens to cast the world into a thermonuclear catastrophe, unshakably asserts a policy of detente, disarmament and cooperation among nations. It is the force on which mankind pins its hopes and aspirations, a mankind which resists the prospect of senseless destruction, catastrophes and the threat of civilization's extinction, a mankind which wants life, peace and development.

I would like to stress from the tribune of your congress that peace, even though it is the only alternative for mankind, is not a ready-made thing. Precisely you, young people, should realize that those who are carefree and passive risk the loss of this alternative. Therefore, no one in your ranks must remain indifferent to this issue.

In the name of its own future, the young generation must do everything it can to thwart the plans of the imperialist adventurers. Therefore, we exclaim with utmost resolution our indignant no to Reagan, Begin and their destructive plans. For the same reason, our warm yes goes out to the unshakable fighters for peace, Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Husak, and to the policy of our party, which without any reservations supports and actively implements the course of peace pursued by the socialist community led by the Soviet Union.

Esteemed comrades, the ideologues and politicians of the capitalist world frequently speak about freedom, human rights and the rights of nations. That which is taking place in Lebanon is a shocking demonstration of the way in which the world of imperialism solves relations among nations. Under a hypocritical pretext, Israel did not hesitate to set out, with the United States' assent and assistance, on the path of exterminating the Palestinian nation. We watched with terror on the television screens the destructive bombardment of civil facilities in Beirut and the heart-rending scenes showing dead and crippled children and their desperate mothers. True, today the aggressors rejoice. But it must be said that they have aroused the conscience of nations against themselves. We in Czechoslovakia have sided and side with the struggling people of Palestine and condemn the criminal genocide directed against them. Like many towns and villages in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries that were razed to the ground by the fascists, Beirut, too, has become a testimony to and indictment of the barbarous cruelty of the Israeli aggressors. We are convinced that, in defiance of everything, the just cause of the Palestinian people will prevail:

Dear friends: We know that the Soviet Union, the country of our closest and most faithful friends, approaches the 60th anniversary of its birth as a voluntary union of free nations, a union that was formed and has been steeled on the Leninist platform and under the leadership of Lenin's party.

This jubilee is and will be a great festive occasion for our people as well. We in Slovakia, too, will commemorate this anniversary with joy, in a dignified manner. We say this in the awareness and conviction that it is due to the Leninist doctrine and the Soviet Union's example and assistance that our nation, the people of Slovakia, have, under conditions of socialism, in a historically short period of time overcome their economic backwardness, poverty and lack of cultural development and with the help of Czech workers and ergineers, together with the Czech nation, have resolutely embarked on the broad magnificent road of world progress.

All this, as well as the new tasks of the present, should and must stimulate the members of your union as well to become conversant with the foundations of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and to be guided by it, so that they become ideologically firm, bold, resourceful and dedicated fighters for the fulfillment the party program, the program of social development.

OFFICIALS ATTEND BRATISLAVA CEREMONY FOR KIEV

LD150504 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of the Days of Kiev in Bratislava, a festive evening was held in the opera building of the Slovak National Theater.

The guests included: Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee: Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives.

The delegation of the Kiev Gorkom of the Communist Party of Ukraine is headed by First Secretary Yuriy Yelchenko.

Gejza Slapka, chief secretary of the Bratislava City Party Committee, praised in his address the long-lasting and multilateral friendly relations of Bratislava and Kiev which witness the consistent strengthening of socialist internationalism.

Comrade Yuriy Helchenko handed over to the representatives of the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic a red banner depicting the leader of the world proletariat -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The cultural program featured leading artists and ensembles of the two friendly cities.

BRIEFS

RAW MATERIAL BASE -- According to Josef Pravda, chairman of the Czech Geological Office, the crude oil deposits in the area between Znojmo and Ostrava are estimated at 150-200 million tons; another estimate mentions 150-200 billion cubic meters of natural gas. In Zlate Hory, in North Moravia, the acquired industrial ore reserves -- copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver and sulphur -- last year amounted to 1 million tons. CSSR's geologists are also working in Libya, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Austria, the FRG, and Venezuela, and also intermittently in Greece, Algeria, India, Guinea and elsewhere. The incomes from this activity annually amount to several dozen million foreign currency Korunas from the capitalist states, and to 15-20 from the socialist states. The noncommercial activities include work in the first CSSR-Mongolian foreign enterprise Mongolchekhoslovak-Metal, which is to ensure the extraction of tin, wolfram, fluorite and so forth for the CSSR. The CSSR delivers materials and technology for a chromium ore mine in Cuba; part of its production will be consumed by the Slovak magnesite works. In Socialist Vietnam, the CSSR is participating in bauxite research. [Prague TRIBUNA No 33 18 Aug 82 pp 12-13 AU]

NEW ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR -- Horacio Sevilla Borja, new ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 9 September. He was greeted by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

CSSR-SYRIAN TRADE TALKS -- L. Vodrazka, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, concluded his visit to Syria on 9 September. He discussed there questions concerning the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. The Czechoslovak representative was received by Deputy Prime Minister Walid Hamdun. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 82 p 7 AU]

CSSR-AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT TALKS -- On 9 September in Vienna, Austrian Minister of Transportation K. Lausecker received S. Houska, CSSR deputy minister of transportation. In the presence of GDR representatives, they discussed problems concerning the intensification of freight and passenger railroad traffic. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 82 p 7 AU]

GAS PIPELINE IN CSSR -- The CSSR section of the gas pipeline linking the Urengoy natural gas deposit in Siberia with Western Europe will be 860 km long and will run parallel to the existing oil pipeline. It will lead from Velke Kapusany on the Soviet-Czechoslovak border, via Jablonov, Velke Zlievce, Ivanka-Nitra, Plavecky Peter, Breclav, Hostim, Veseli nad Luznici and Strazovice to Rozvadov on the Czechoslovak-West German border. Because of the pipes' large diameter of 1.42 meter, only 3 new large compressor stations -- in Velke Kapusany, Breclav and Lveseli nad Luznici -- with total performance of 175 megawatt will be needed to ensure smooth operation of the pipeline. The gas pipeline will be made up of more than 50,000 pipes weighing some 500,000 tons. Construction will start in 1983. The whole pipeline, including the compressor stations, should be in full operation by the end of 1988. Every year Czechoslovakia will receive a "considerable quantity" of natural gas as a payment for its transit services. According to calculations, the investments should thus be returned in 8 years. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 82 p 3 AU]

LESOTHO'S JONATHAN HOLDS TALKS WITH STOPH

Prime Minister Arrives

LD141330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday for an official visit to the GDR. He was invited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport. The African politician was greeted at the airport with a military ceremony. Afterwards [Jonathan] went to his residence in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen.

Talks Begin

LD151658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- In Berlin on Wednesday the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, received for a talk the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Chief Dr Leabua Jonathan, who is in the GDR on an official visit.

Willi Stoph assessed the visit as an important event and a climax in relations between the two states. He said he is confident that the talks will help safeguard peace, help international understanding and help develop international dialogue. He said he is deeply satisfied that in the person of Leabua Jonathan he is able to welcome the representative of a state which, in constant confrontation with the South African apartheid regime, is making great efforts to consolidate its national independence and is fighting consistently for the complete removal of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Chief Dr Leabua Jonathan expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome given him and his entourage on their arrival in the GDR capital. He stressed that he is looking forward in great anticipation to the forthcoming talks and meetings in the GDR.

Willi Stoph and Leabua Jonathan said they are convinced that the prime minister's visit to the GDR will give fresh impetus to the development of friendly relations between the two states.

Following the meeting between the two politicians, the official talks between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, began in an open atmosphere in the Council of Ministers building.

In the morning the guests commemorated the victims of fascism and militarism at the Unter den Linden memorial.

Dinner Held

LD152242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- On Wednesday evening the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, gave a dinner in honor of the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Chief Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, at the Berlin-Niederschoenhausen palace.

In his toast Willi Stoph expressed the great sympathy with which the people of the GDR follow the courageous and successful struggle of that country, which territorially is completely surrounded by South Africa, to protect and strengthen its sovereignty. "Today the people of Lesotho are acting resolutely to strengthen their national independence and support the just struggle which other African peoples are waging to remove the vestiges of colonialism and racism," he stated.

The most important fundamental concern of the policies of the GDR, the chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized, was and would remain peace. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. Particularly in view of the attempts by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, to severely exacerbate the international situation, all responsible people of all continents must make even greater efforts to protect mankind from war and destruction.

In cooperation with the other socialist countries, the GDR counters the course of confrontation and of preparation for war with its constructive peace policy. It is in this spirit that it emphatically supports the Soviet Union's most recent initiatives toward disarmament. In this connection the speaker declared absolute solidarity with the PLO, the Arab people of Palestine and all victims of the Israeli campaign of extermination.

Willi Stoph decisively opposed the policy of the hot war with which the South African apartheid regime confronts the countries of the region of southern Africa. With backing from the United States, South African troops are stepping up their aggressive activities against Angola from illegally occupied Namibia. Lesotho, too, is subject to continual acts of terror and aggression. The GDR decisively condemns the policy of the racists and confirms its solidarity with the African National Congress [ANC] and the peoples in southern Africa, in particular the fighting people of Namibia.

Referring to the preceding exchange of views, in which both politicians agreed to further develop relations between the two countries, Willi Stoph expressed confidence that this desire will further the well-being of both peoples.

In reply Chief Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan began by conveying the greetings of the King of Lesotho, Motlotlehi Moshoeshoe II, as well as of the government and the people of his country. He linked this with an expression of high regard for the people of the GDR and the SED Central Committee, under whose proven leadership the GDR has achieved significant progress. The warm hospitality is an eloquent testimony of the GDR's wish to exchange views with Lesotho in a constructive and frank atmosphere on the various questions of international development as well as bilateral cooperation.

Both governments hold similar views on many international questions, the guest observed. This is the basis of the prospect of even closer future cooperation. Dr Jonathan then agreed with the statement by Erich Honecker in his message to the second UN special session on disarmament, in which he stated that the danger of a nuclear inferno has become even more acute because of the policies of the arms race and of confrontation.

The world will be protected from nuclear obliteration, the speaker emphasized, when goodwill prevails and the resources which are expended in enormous quantities for arms, are used to satisfy man's basic needs. On the situation in southern Africa, the premier said that a solution to the Namibia crisis in the spirit of UN Resolution 435, which the South African racist regime continues to ignore, is long overdue. He condemned Pretoria's internal maneuvers toward an apparent dismantling of apartheid, as a result of which, however, the race problem will only deteriorate.

It is completely clear to Africa, he went on, that political independence means nothing if it does not stand on firm economic ground. In this connection he praised the example of the nine African states, including Lesotho, which in 1980 founded the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. In order to thus achieve its goals Africa continues to need the support of its true friends.

Dr Jonathan then referred to the current attempts by which South Africa is trying to destabilize Lesotho because of its selfless support for victims of apartheid, and in particular for ANC fugitives. For its part, Lesotho will continue to give support to the real victims of apartheid. For that reason Lesotho looks expectantly to the GDR and all its friends to support the kingdom in this matter.

REPORT ON MOZAMBIQUE TU DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU151415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 82 p 2

[ADN report on visit by delegation of the National Commission for the Introduction of Production Councils (CNICP) of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the GDR]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday in Berlin, Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, received the delegation of the CNICP of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by its executive secretary, Augusto Macamo. A joint communique on the visit of the delegation in the GDR states that the bilateral relations have further deepened on the basis of the 1981 agreement between the CNICP and the FDGB on friendship and cooperation to the benefit of the working people of both countries. The comprehensive exchange of ideas on the present international development and the world trade union movement centered on the question of preserving peace. Both sides are of the opinion that the policy of intensive armament and confrontation pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, threatens peace in the world to an extent such as has not been the case since World War II. The communique condemns the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The FDGB and CNICP support the peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states as evidence of their striving to preserve world peace, to limit the arms race and change toward disarmament and to do everything to secure mankind's future. Both organizations welcome the fact that numerous trade unions are working in the growing peace movement. They will exert every effort to make their contribution toward further strengthening the antiwar front and the powerful international peace movement. They condemn the apartheid regime in South Africa and its policy as being as criminal and misanthropic as ever. They brand the barbarous acts of aggression of the racist regime in Pretoria against the frontline states, in particular against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The FDGB and CNICP reaffirm their unambiguous and firm solidarity with the heroic struggle of the working people and peoples of Lebanon, Palestine and Syria.

As a result of the talks a protocol was signed for cooperation in the years 1983-84.

The delegation from Mozambique will leave for home today Tuesday.

HONECKER GREETS ETHIOPIA ON EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

AU140857 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia:

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam! On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, I convey to you, the COPWE Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Ethiopian people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people.

The GDR working people follow with great sympathy and respect the resourceful and constructive policy of socialist Ethiopia aimed at building a new life and preserving peace. The ambitious decisions of the fourth plenum of the COPWE are giving direction to this aim.

Under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE, the working people of Ethiopia have achieved impressive successes in the political, economic and social fields in implementing the noble aims of the revolution within a historically short period. They demonstrate the determination of the Ethiopian people to consistently continue the chosen course of socialist development and protect the revolutionary achievements.

We note with great pleasure and deep satisfaction that the close friendly relations between our two states and peoples are dynamically developing in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. We will also in the future do everything to strengthen and deepen this trusting cooperation for our mutual benefit.

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, accept my best wishes and wishes for the further successful development of socialist Ethiopia as well as for your personal well-being.

PRAISE FOR PLO'S COURAGE, 'POLITICAL MATURITY'

AU141426 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Klaus Wilczynski commentary: "The PLO Is Alive and Will Stay Alive"]

[Text] The PLO has left Beirut -- disciplined, solely in the interest of a political solution of the Lebanon problem created by Israel, and in the interest of the civilian population terrorized by the aggressor. The withdrawal has been concluded. But the Middle East problem and its central question, the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, have remained unresolved. Never before has that been so obvious, nor a solution so urgent.

For more than 2 months a few thousand Palestinian fighters boldly faced tens of thousands of Israeli invaders, who were armed to the teeth, and inflicted heavy losses on them. It was the longest Middle East war to date. It ended without Israel's having achieved its main objective, the physical destruction of the PLO and a capitulation of the Palestinians. Unbroken, proud and determined to continue their just struggle until the final victory, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, the Palestinian fighters marched into new host countries. They conspicuously demonstrated to the whole world their courage, their firm belief in victory and their political maturity.

Almost unanimously the international public declared that the brutal aggressor had suffered a political defeat. His crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples have caused loathing everywhere, and led to the unprecedented isolation of the Zionist extremists. On the other hand, the prestige of the PLO has grown. The grand bourgeois FRG magazine DIE ZEIT had to admit that the PLO "has survived as an organization and leading group." 'Arafat's leadership position appears to be consolidated, it states, and the unity among the PLO factions seems "more shock-resistant than ever before."

The paper follows up this remark, which is quite typical of the world echo, by condemning the "inhuman use of military force" by Israel which, as the paper concludes, "has by no means eliminated the Palestinian problem" but, on the contrary, "has moved it into the limelight of the world public."

This has also been confirmed by the only recently concluded seventh UN special session on the Palestine question. It called for a solution in line with the repeated resolutions of the world organization and its Security Council. Without prominent participation of the PLO, however, there can be no such solution. This, too, is laid down in the UN resolutions. They recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and grant it an observer's status at the world organization.

Through its brave defense of Beirut and its skill in political negotiations the PLO has stood its test as the leading force of the Palestinians. It has justified and consolidated the mandate it was given by its own people and by the United Nations. The sacrifices are grave and painful. But the PLO is alive, and it will stay alive. More than 130 states have recognized it. Today as in the past it can count on the solidarity of the GDR and the other socialist countries in its struggle for a sovereign, independent and peaceful Palestinian state. The existence of the PLO guarantees that this state, and thus the primary condition for a lasting peace in the Middle East, for the secure future of all peoples there, including the Israeli people, will someday materialize.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS U.S. MILITARY, MIDEAST POLICY

DW150739 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Guenter Leuschner foreign-political review: "The World Today, Yesterday and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] We must offer stronger resistance to the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles now that the time for this is approaching. We must be faster than the supporters of the missiles. This was stated yesterday at the congress of scientists for peace in Dortmund. We must be faster because time is running out, because preparations for stationing the missiles in the Federal Republic are in full swing and because, unfortunately, there is not even the smallest indication that the United States is striving for success at the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Eugene Rostow, head of the U.S. arms control agency, recently demonstrated this again indirectly by describing the Soviet proposals for a reduction of medium-range weapons -- as he said verbatim -- as completely unacceptable for the United States. This means that the United States is maintaining its stance that all the British and French medium-range weapons are to be excluded as well as the U.S. nuclear bombers stationed in Europe all of which can hit targets deep in the Soviet Union. In other words, Washington only wants to negotiate on what the Soviet Union possesses, but not on what NATO has.

Such statements can only strengthen the suspicion that the United States is talking in Geneva only to appease the concerned majority of people and to make the year remaining until the planned stationing pass in one way or an other. There are many indications that this view is increasingly gaining ground in the United States itself. Thus the New York TIMES recently reported about growing opposition among the U.S. public to military spending. Talks by congressmen with voters in various states have shown strong indignation over the steep increase in military spending at a time when cuts are being made in social programs.

There can also be no doubt that the forthcoming congressional elections are having an effect. This is how the largest defeat for the President in Congress to date must be understood. In opposition to the administration's wishes, Congress passed a supplementary budget bill which includes roughly $1 billion more in social expenditures and which reduces to some extent the increased rate for military spending. Congress overoad the President's veto -- something which apparently has hurt Reagan very much. However, a large number of congressmen who want to be reelected in November are apparently of the view that it is the U.S. citizens who have more cause to feel hurt by the policies of an administration that remains indifferent in the face of unemployment and poverty. Instead of considering the meaning of this defeat and the mood in his own country, the wounded President said that he would throw down the gauntlet to Congress. This, after all, is proof of democracy and helps give understanding for democracy!

To a certain degree the U.S. administration has also suffered a failure recently in the foreign policy field. According to the views of most commentators, one of the objectives of Washington's so-called new Middle East proposals actually was to prevent the Arab states from presenting public opinion at their summit meeting with a plan of their own to solve the Middle East problem. If the intention of the United States was to fan existing differences between the Arab states, then it did not achieve this objective.

The PLO chairman's appeal in Fes that it was important to reexamine the Arab positions held thus far because the aggressive policy of the enemy was aimed at attacking one Arab state after the other, and his demand to put an end to the destructive differences and conflicts did not go completely unheard. In eight points the representatives of 19 Arab countries presented their views on how to solve the Middle East problem. These points include Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories, the liquidation of all settlements established illegally by Tel Aviv in these territories since 1967, the creation of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as the capital, a transition period under UN direction for the occupied territory, and a guarantee by the Security Council for peace between all Middle East states.

By comparing this document from Fes with the American concept, the differences become quickly apparent. All substantial prerequisites for a just solution are contained in the Arab's proposals, whereas they are missing in the American plan. This is why Tel Aviv's reaction was to reject it categorically. Some people in the West term this action reasonable, while others say it is unrealistic. In this way we arrive at the old game of letting Tel Aviv dictate what is realistic.

For the time being Israel is concentrating on constantly escalating provocations against Syria. Are the daily air raids against Syrian positions perhaps the prelude for a new large-scale military operation? At any rate they confirm 'Arafat's statement that the aggressive policy of the enemy consisted of attacking one state after another.

How are the peace-mongers in Washington behaving in this situation which is worsening again? Of course they do not take any action against their friends in Tel Aviv. To the announcement by the Arab states that they wanted to send a delegation to Washington to explain their proposals, the U.S. Government quickly responded by saying that they would not accept any delegation that included PLO representatives.

Thus the excited whispers about alleged extensive differences between Washington and Tel Aviv will gradually abate. The fronts are becoming clear again, and they are the old ones.

TISCH MEETS WITH POLAND'S SIWAK 14 SEP

LD150332 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met in Berlin today for a friendly talk. Harry Tisch spoke of the many efforts being made by the working people to implement the decisions of the 10th FDGB Congress for the further strengthening of their workers' and peasants' state. He said that in all works in the GDR great efforts are being made to carry through the SED's economic strategy. In this way the workers are supporting the policy of the party of the working class, which is directed toward the well-being of the people and the preservation of peace.

Harry Tisch also briefed his Polish guest on the important achievements of Polish workers in various spheres of the GDR's economy. He pointed to Jaenschwalde and other construction sites.

The partners in the talk agreed that the further development of the fraternal relations between the GDR and Poland benefit both sides.

JARUZELSKI PRAISES POLISH-LIBYAN RELATIONS

AU151122 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at a dinner held for Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi on 9 September -- place not given]

[Text] Stressing the particular importance of the Libyan leader's visit to Poland, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee drew attention to the nature of the relations which join our countries and to the time in which the visit is taking place. General Jaruzelski said that thanks to the 1 September Revolution, the Libyan nation had achieved and is achieving great historic transformations in the economic, social and cultural spheres. He also stressed the role played in this work by the Libyan leader.

Referring to the recently-celebrated 43d anniversary of the war which was tragic for Poland, General Jaruzelski stressed the huge efforts made by our nation to rebuild everything from the foundations. We have achieved a lot along this road.

Such a road entails seeking, and seeking entails making mistakes. We are drawing all conclusions from our mistakes by marching and fighting.

We spoke today on these matters. We met with understanding on your part for the entire range of problems facing us, but you no doubt know at the same time that we also fully understand the difficult problems experienced by the Arab world, the progressive countries of this world and right now the Palestinians, who are the most beset by tragedy. Poland's stance and that of our allies in this matter, General Jaruzelski continued, is clear and unequivocal, but above all it is invariable, nontransitory and strategic [as published]. Further in his speech, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee thanked the guests for the stance they had adopted on 6 January on the difficult Polish problems and for the honorable gesture of sending gifts, which we highly appreciate. These facts also form the moral fiber of our friendship. The political fiber is a unity of aims, the battle against imperialism and strengthening the development of our countries.

Speaking about the economic side of cooperation, General Jaruzelski stressed with satisfaction that it is developing successfully, although considerable restraint still exists here. I am very glad, he said, that you have agreed to continue studying these problems in order to reach joint concrete conclusions while you are still here. He expressed his conviction that the current visit will form a further important step on the road to strengthening our friendship and cooperation and that this will be loudly echoed by world opinion. We are in the frontlines of an imperialist attack and our fraternal meeting is of particular significance in this respect.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON FRG 'ANTI-POLISH REVISIONISM'

AU151121 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 82 p 6

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Anti-Polish Revisionism"]

[Text] September makes Poles and other European peoples, especially those affected by the German aggression and occupation during 1939-45, think deeply and draw conclusions on how to prevent a new war. In the FRG, September has been used for years for organizing mass revisionist events under slogans pertaining to the right to have a "national territory" ("tag der heimat").

It is really a matter of questioning the final frontiers in Europe and the political and territorial results of World War II which was caused and utterly lost by the German Third Reich because the organizers of the revisionist events assume that that German Reich still exists in a "legal" sense and within the frontiers of 31 December, 1937.

On 6 September, the government radio station "Deutsche Welle" in Cologne broadcast a report on this year's "Day of the Fatherland" to the whole world. It stated in this report that H. Hupka, Christian Democratic deputy in the Bundestag and at the same time deputy chairman of the union comprising people who have been chased out [of the territories ceded to Poland], expressed support for a "unification of Germany" and said that the German issue and that of the existing frontiers is still "open" and that the FRG does not intend to give up its claim to the "eastern territories." Therefore, he sustains revisionist claims toward us and our allies. In Hupka's opinion, the FRG Government should stress more often on the international forum the fact that the German issue is, as it were, open, which it does only once a year at the United Nations in the fall.

These West German claims by revisionist circles are incorporated in the legal reality of the FRG. They are also invariably supported above all by influential political forces grouped around the conservative Christian democratic parties, the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union, Christian Social Union]. On 6 July this year, a CDU/CSU faction acting in this spirit presented a great interpellation in the Bonn parliament involving 42 questions. It was also demanded that the FRG take steps to reestablish the so-called German minority in "Eastern Germany behind the Oder and Neisse Rivers." By this revisionist terminology of "Eastern Germany," the Christian democratic party continues to mean Polish western and northern lands as well as the Soviet Kaliningrad area, for the GDR is only "central Germany" to them.

It is significant [symptomatyczne] that Dregger, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU faction, also signed this interpellation together with Czaja, the head of the revanchist union of chased-out persons [zwiazek wypedzonych]. Dregger is running on 26 September for the office of prime minister of Hessen, and if the CDU were to win, this would weaken the position of H. Schmidt's government in Bonn (some observers do not rule out the fact that the CDU could still take over the FRG Government this year). CDU politicians were and are the chief instigators and patrons of the revanchist events which are currently being organized. The Federal Government gives its "compatriots" by no means small financial resources and publicity.

The disclosure of the latest scuffles in Poland, particularly those in Lower Silesia, at anti-Polish gatherings in the FRG attracts particular attention. Revisionists see in these scuffles encouraging signs that Poland is weakening internally as well as in its international position.

In an FRG press review, the government radio station "Deutschlandfunk" eagerly mentioned presenting the Poles as a people for whom "appealing to the authorities has become a kind of sport" and "second nature." A certain Hamburg newspaper, according to the "DLF" [Deutschlandfunk], wrote: "One is gaining the impression that all political commonsense pertaining to the postwar era has ended in Poland. One European nation is begining to put greater stress on the apparent realities and inviolability of the status quo era. Is this the beginning of a new constellation which characterizes our era?"

These are the conclusions about the situation in our country which accompany the revisionist events in the FRG.

DAILY DESCRIBES BERN EMBASSY 'TERRORIST' LEADER

AU151328 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 82 p 7

[PAP article: "Who Is the Leader of the Terrorists?"]

[Excerpts] The head of the terrorist group which occupied the Polish Embassy in Bern and brutally held people hostage for several dozen hours and several dramatic days, is, as it turns out, a certain Florian Kruszyk, son of John, born on 6 December 1940 in Wysocko Wielkie, having obtained secondary education; last place of residence: Assen, the Netherlands.

That is the real name of the person who in wide-ranging interviews with Western correspondents called himself Colonel Wysocki, saying that he was a descendant of Lieutenant Wysocki, the hero of the November uprising [in Poland in 1831].

PAP correspondents are attempting in their reports from Poland and abroad to reconstruct at least part of his history. This is it:

In 1967, with a warrant out for his arrest, Florian Kruszyk left Poland illegally and made his way to Austria via Czechoslovakia. He got into the escapees' camp in Traiskirchen, a name we already know very well. His stay in Austria is connected with the undertaking of criminal activities once again, and not only criminal ones, but political ones as well. It is worth at least pointing out that during his stay in the Traiskirchen camp he offered his help to the Austrian police, proposing to them his services in controlling Polish refugees in Austria.

The Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE -- a PAP correspondent consulted the archives -- ran an article in its 30 April 1969 issue saying that a Polish citizen, Kruszyk, had been arrested in connection with an armed robbery on a jeweler name Aba Lewit. After his arrest, Kruszyk impudently said that he meant to carry out some secret missions in Austria. Kruszyk admitted to the robbery during hearings and, in an identification lineup, the aggrieved person, Aba Lewit, recognized him as the leader of the four-man group which had robbed him. It is worth remembering the number four, since this was not the only time Kruszyk led a four-man group, including during the "deed" in Bern. DIE PRESSE also recalled that Kruszyk had been sentenced earlier in Austria in January 1968, after being arrested for forging a visa, and sentenced to 10 months in prison.

In 1969 Kruszyk went to the representatives of the German authorities in Austria, offering the intelligence services his own services and asking for political asylum in the FRG; he said at the same time that in Poland he had belonged to an underground organization called the "National Liberation Council."

After serving his prison sentence in Austria for the above-mentioned robbery in 1978, Kruszyk, as it emerges from a statement made by Swiss Justice Minister Kurt Furgler, tried to obtain a residence permit in Switzerland, but to no avail. So he went to the Netherlands, where he married a Netherlands citizen whom he had met in Austria. The motive behind this marriage was to obtain the right to permanent residence in the Netherlands....

Kruszyk began to have wider political ambitions. He felt the circumstances were favorable. In 1979 in Assen, the Netherlands, he organized a committee for protecting human rights in Poland. In the course of time this committee was supposed to transform itself into an organization on a European scale. Its task was supposed to be to "render moral and financial aid" to persons waging -- and this ought to be stressed -- "battle against the Polish regime."

Still a stateless person, in January 1981, Kurszyk opened the "Chopin" restaurant in The Hague. It is impossible to determine where and from whom he received the money to open a restaurant, in which escapees from Poland gathered. At the same time, Kruszyk strived persistently and for a long time to establish contact with employees of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in The Hague.

Kruszyk did not neglect his permanent contacts with Netherlands police. Let us recall that he also proposed services of this kind during the first stage of his "career" in Austria. Toward the end of 1981, he tried to organize a terrorist attack on the Polish Embassy in The Hague and kidnap a Polish diplomat. These plans were thwarted. The ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in The Hague asked Netherlands authorities to intervene and put an end to Kruszyk's "activity." The result of the intervention was that Kruszyk fled the Netherlands, leaving debts behind (his restaurant had gone bankrupt earlier) and sought after by his creditors. One even hears that "Interpol" was looking for him.

Where Kruszyk ended up is not known more exactly, just as it is not known how he appeared in Switzerland and once again appeared in Bern in the Polish Embassy, or where he received his training prior to the attack.

ACADEMIC REVIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION, SOLIDARITY

PM151211 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by "Polish university professor Jan Morawski": "The Resistance in Poland"]

[Text] The violent street demonstrations which extended through the principal Polish cities 31 August -- the second anniversary of the agreement between the Baltic Coast workers and the government -- once more reaffirmed the will to struggle for the Solidarity trade union's recovery. However, the government news media assert that it was only "small groups" of "adventurers," "hooligans" and "adolescents" who acted obeying orders from Munich via Radio Free Europe. Were they really "small groups" or "much smaller than socialism's opponents were hoping for"?

The 31 August demonstrations were much larger and better prepared than those of 3 May, despite the "propaganda of fear," which was stepped up from the beginning of August, and more violent than the local 15-minute strikes of 13 May.

After 3 May, the police arrested approximately 1,370 people, but nobody was shot dead on the street. This time about 4,100 people were arrested and several demonstrators lost their lives on the streets of Lubin, Gdansk and Wroclaw. The rapid and very severe sentences for those arrested, who were mostly young workers, students and high school pupils, also demonstrate greater nervousness on the part of the power apparatus.

Those who were on the street simply ceased to be afraid before others. Those who remained in their homes applauded the demonstration while it was a peaceful march, and when the police charged, shouts of "Gestapo!" and "Down With the Junta!" could be heard from the windows.

Every dictatorship -- not only military-bureaucratic dictatorships -- frequently mentions the so-called silent majority. If the silent majority remains silent, stays at home and does not protest publicly, the power elite interprets this as support for it. General Jaruzelski's team likes to believe that in the future it wil be able -- itself or some other government composed of communists -- to secure the active support of the majority of the Polish people.

History since 1945 demonstrates that this is a very dubious prediction. Today, after so many painful experiences of the Soviet model of bureaucratic socialism, after thousands of lies and abuses on the part of PZPR (Polish United Workers Party) politicians and, last, after the declaration of the state of internal war against the vast majority of Poles, the men in power are confronted with a social vacuum.

The government apparatus is not respected and its orders are contravened whenever possible because, apart from police and military violence, it has few means to be able to enforce them easily. The propaganda is awful and nobody trusts it. There is neither money nor material goods to be able to corrupt large groups of workers; what there is is scarcely sufficient to "buy" the officials and bureaucrats.

Moreover, the power elite has no political personality who enjoys popularity among society and with indisputable moral and intellectual authority.

And although the police use the water cannon and tear gas efficiently (very frequently and deliberately attacking passersby and not demonstrators), this does not prove that General Jaruzelski's government is entitled and able to govern in Poland.

Crushing protests and paralyzing critical thinking is not the same as governing a state and organizing its economy wisely. Threatening the nation with one's own military force and that of the East bloc allies is not the same as resolving the Poles' social problems.

However, it is easier to maintain power than to use it effectively and democratically. The communists of East Europe have already demonstrated that they know how to seize and maintain power, by using force and trickery in most instances, but they have not been able to convince the majority of their nations that the communist parties know how to use power wisely and that they have the moral right to that power.

The Polish Paradox

Although it is difficult to regard the 31 August demonstrations as an indisputable success for the leaders of the resistance, neither are they a success for the so-called "normalization." The Polish paradox lies in the fact that both the government and the communist party are too weak to govern securely and, at the same time, Solidarity's supporters are too weak to influence effectively the power elite's decisions.

All those taking part in the struggle for Poland's future are too weak to decide it in their favor. Moreover, the Polish Government is not qualified to negotiate agreements without the Kremlin's prior approval. Hence a political deadlock continues while the economy is collapsing. The fall in the national income remains at the level of 7-8 percent in comparsion with the bad year of 1981.

In the main, society remains in silent revolt, without wishing to invest its hopes and energies in collaboration with the ruling bureaucracy. The predominant emotions are a mixture of fear of repression and furious hatred of the power apparatus. Fear and hatred will probably not be changed into respect and forgiveness.

Between Fear and Hatred

The communist generals and the officials will probably never be forgiven by the national memory for what they did 13 December. But before they disappear in dishonor and infamy, an evolution of the atmosphere in society is possible. The fervent hatred is already cooling and becoming cold contempt. The fear of repression -- as 31 August demonstrated -- is also abating.

I foresee that over the next few months fear will abate and contempt will increase among working people toward the men in power.

Underground activity will continue to develop, together with its own press (including the serious political quarterlies such as the "Almanac of Martial Law," "Appeal" and "Criticism"), with its own system of communication and with a network of advisers and experts planning an alternative policy.

Despite the arrests of Solidarity members and despite the announced trial of the leaders of the Social-Defense Committee (KOR), the political underground will not disappear. Many things suggest that if the legal Solidarity trade union movement revives, even in the near future -- which is very doubtful -- the underground forms of democratic opposition will become something lasting.

PROSECUTOR APPEALS 'LENIENT' SENTENCE OF PRIEST

LD151848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] As PAP reports, the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Warsaw has sent an appeal to the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court, against the sentence of the Warsaw District Military Court against Father Sylwester Zych.

Father Sylwester Zych was sentenced to four years imprisonment for activity in an armed association and unlawful possession of weapons, in the case of the murder of Sgt Karos.

The reason the sentence has been found strikingly lenient is the failure of the Warsaw District Military Court to take into consideration the especially high degree of social danger involved in the actions of the accused, and especially the fact that he used his authority to conduct hostile political activity and to spread hate toward the system of our state. The accused had also negatively influenced the morals of young people who trusted him. Consequently, this was one reason they committee serious criminal offences, including the murder of Citizen's Militia Senior Sgt Zdzislaw Karos.

CARDINAL MARCHARSKI URGES RETURN TO DIALOGUE

LD142346 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Excerpts" from homily delivered by Cardinal Franciszek Marcharski, metropolitan of Krakow, to congregation attending the coronation ceremony of the image of Our Lady in Ploki, Krakow Archdiocese, on 12 September -- recorded]

[Excerpt] We are not turning our eyes away from this difficult time. We are able to speak of it not to create even greater unease and bitterness. If we speak of this difficult time it is to give strength, to show ways out. Permit me today to take a look at a certain matter, a major issue and a great reality of our Polish and Christian life.

We know that a change for the better in our fatherland is very necessary for us, and, above all we greatly desire a return to true conversation in which our authorities have someone to talk to.

We do not only want structures at the top to emerge, but also, as the past 2 years, structures at the botton, suitable for the existence of loyal Polish partners, not just in talks but also in the construction of a better domicile on our Polish soil for the people who live upon it.

We want the time of conversation to return, and we will overlook nothing that will allow it to return, so that nothing that is great and just, nothing of that which came into being in the course of the last 2 years and thanks to which today we feel ourselves more the masters of this soil than in the past, will be lost.

But permit me, in this period of incessant efforts and strivings, to speak of something that is not suspended, which does not have to wait to be allowed to reappear, as we wait with longing for the appearance of so many institutions, heeded by Solidarity.

Looking at you but knowing at the same time that Mary with her Son is looking at me and at you, I wish to say to her, in front of you: Mother of God, we crown you today to be our patron, guardian, mother and queen of Polsih workers' families. Wherever there is a family a man is born, this is where he becomes a Pole and a Christian. [as received] Where there is a family man learns to live in a civilized manner and Godly manner.

There was a time in the period of 19th century slavery when we were apparently short of everything which could help us to become a nation again. The nation was sustained, as John Paul II said at the UNESCO in Paris 2 years ago. Our nation survived the worst experiences of history. Condemned to death it remained itself, it remained alive, not supported by any means of physical might but supported by its culture. And the culture is born in a worthy family.

JARUZELSKI MEETS ECUMENICAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM

LD151932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Today Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski met members of the Presidium of the Polish Ecumenical Council. The meeting was attended by: the chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council, chief superintendent of the Methodist Church, Rev Prof Witold Benedyktowicz; the deputy chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council, Orthodox metropolitan of Warsaw and Poland, Archbishop Bazyli Doroszkiewicz; the deputy chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council, bishop of the evangelical [word indistinct] church, Rev Janusz (Narzynski); the secretary of the Polish Ecumenical Council, Rev Zdzislaw Pawlik; chairman of the old Catholic Church Council of Mariawita, Bishop Stanislaw Kowalski; the bishop of the Reformed Evangelical Church, Rev Zdzislaw (Prandar); the chairman of the Council of the United Evangelical Church, Rev Edward (Czajko); the chief secretary of the Council of the Polish Baptist Church, Rev Michal (Stankiewicz); the rector of the Christian Theological Academy, Rev Dr Jan Niemczyk; director of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Poland, Barbara (Encholt-Narzynska). Also present was Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs.

Participants in the meeting exchanged views on the current social economic and political situation in Poland from the point of view of their believers, the activity of the churches united in the Polish Ecumenical Council and in solicitude for the future of the country. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke with appreciation about [word indistinct] patriotic activity of the council and expressed hope that the churches will support the efforts of the socialist state in implementing the essential transformations.

GLEMP HEADS BISHOPS' MEETING, TO TRAVEL TO U.S.

LD151544 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw: The nine-member General Council of the Polish Episcopate, headed by the primate, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, met on 14 September in the Polish capital. The meeting was convened in preparation for the plenary session of the Episcopal General Conference being held today and tomorrow in Warsaw.

According to official sources Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski will open the meeting with an examination of conditions in the country. Another item on the agenda will be the visit to Rome of a number of Polish bishops for the canonization of Father Maksymilian Kolbe. In addition to the bishops about 3,000 of the faithful are expected to journey to Rome for that occasion.

Episcopal Conference sources have also announced that after the canonization ceremony Monsignor Glemp will travel to the United States. Preparations for his journey will also be discussed at the meeting. Still another, and very important item to be considered, is the date, still not set, for the visit of Pope John Paul II to his native land. It will also be a subject for discussion at the next meeting of the joint Government-Espiscopal Commission at the end of this month.

NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT DISCUSSED 15 SEP

ZMS Plenum

LD152146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The role of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZMS) in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth and in representative and self-government organs was the subject of a plenum of the Central Board of the ZMS, which took place in Warsaw today. The issue of the participation of the organization and young people in the activities of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth was examined with close reference to the current socio-political and economic situation in the country.

A decisively negative attitude was expressed toward the recent acts of disruption of public order, the attempts to use young people to exacerbate the situation in the country. It was stressed that acitivty in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth creates for XMS members new conditions for strengthening the partnership and subjectivity of young people in public life, for increasing their influence over the improvement of the functioning of the cells of socialist democracy. In this context opportunities for increasing initiatives by young people in representative and self-management organs were considered.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Politburo, who was present at the plenum, stressed the particularly great significance of the broadest possible creative participation by youth from every milieu in the activity of the cells of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

Katowice Party Committees

LD152242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] A session of the Voidodship Liaison Commission of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD took place today in the voivodship party committee in Katowice. Prof Zbigniew Messner, first secretary of the Katowice, PZPR Voivodship Committee Marian Krasek, chairman of the ZSL Voivodship Committee, and Jerzy Jozwiak, chairman of the SD Voivodship Committee, assessed the sociopolitical and economic situation in the voivodship and discussed the current activities undertaken by the various parties. It was recognized that the restoration of market equilibrium represents one of the fundamental problems. It was also pointed out in the discussion that there is a need to expand the social base of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth in accordance with the spirit of the declaration of the movement.

It was stated that it is necessary to make representatives of youth and women's organizations and of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy more active and to include them in the activity of the movement. The need to use the initiatives and experience of the activists of self-governemnts of labor cooperatives was also stressed.

Formation Commission

LD152046 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 Sep PAP -- A commission initiating the formation of the provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth met today in the building of the Polish Sejm.

The meeting was attended by PUWP first secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, United Peasant Party Chairman Roman Malinowski, Democratic Party Chairman Edward Kowalczyk, Chairman of the Pax Association Zenon Komender, Chairman of the Christian Social Association Kaz Vierz Morawski, Deputy Chairman of the Polish Christian Social Association Waclaw Auleytner. Representatives of various milieus also took part.

In a long and all-round discussion, the participants in the meeting defined the most urgent tasks of the commission.

It was agreed that the commission will continue to work pending the election of the full membership of the provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON). Meetings will be arranged with outstanding representatives of various milieus and of social organizations to recruit them to the National Council.

The commission appealed to all milieus for support for the activity of the council through participation in its work and through the submitting of proposals servicing the shaping of the PRON programme, furthering the cause of uniting Poles around the matters which are the most essential for the nation and the social state.

The meeting, chaired by outstanding Catholic author Jan Dobraczynski, was attended by the following well-known personalities from all walks of life:

Zbigniew Gertych, deputy Sejm marshal; (Barbara Enholz-Narzynska), member of the Presidium of the Ecumenical Council and director of the Biblical Society; (Tadeusz Holuj), writer; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP CC, prime minister, chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption; Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax Association, deputy prime minister; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party, deputy prime minister; Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Journalists' Association of People's Poland; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the United Peasant Party, deputy prime minister; Ryszard Mateufeel, professor, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Kazimerz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association; Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy Sejm marshal; (Antoni Piechniczek), coach of the national soccer team; (Franciszek Skibinski), army general; (Irena Szewinska), world-famous athlete; Macifi Wiewiorowski, professor, deputy chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Waclaw Auleytner, deputy chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union;

The following personalities announced their accession to the initiating commission:

Ignacy Gogolewski, actor; Khian Kawalec, author; Jerzy Kawalerowicz, film director; Maraian Konieczny, sculptor; Jan Kostrzewski, professor, deputy chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences; (Tadeusz Kulisiewicz), artist; Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

In his inaugural speech, Jan Dobraczynski stressed that not one Pole should stay away from the joint effort to help the country. We have no doubt, said he, that apart from the small group of inspirers of opposition, the entire Polish society, regardless of the existing divisions, wants the good of the country. Even if this good is perceived in different ways, the solution can be found through dialogue.

I think we should tell ourselves that neither side possesses the whole truth, the solely right views, the only patriotism. Also, neither side is free from mistakes.

The movement of rebirth must begin with the rebirth of man, by which I mean making his a more complete human being, conscious of his rights but also his duties.

The work we intend to engage in will not be easy, Jan Dobraczynski said in conclusion. Let us not be deluded, we are entering upon a road along which we will meet with distrust and opposition still. I am confident that if the best people join us, if we manage to persuade others not only with words but also with deeds and our determination, the cause of agreement on which the whole of our future depends will begin to materialize.

Here is what other participants in the meeting said:

Roman Malinowski: "The present meeting undoubtedly has a special character, (?national) accord is a highly urgent matter, vital to all Poles".

Zenon Komender: "The problem of national accord is the issue number one and -- without exaggeration -- a matter of the existence of our state. The awareness of the fact that our state existence is being materialized under a complicated international situation is a problem of key importance. We have to seek accord for the benefit of preserving peace." "Lay Catholics are bound to find ample room for activity within the movement of national rebirth," Komender added.

Edward Kowalczyk: "Only we ourselves can secure and effect peace in our homeland. The tasks we face are many: They range from the economic reform to transformations in social consciousness".

Kazimierz Morawski: "A tough moment has occurred in the evolution of the process of renewal. The country is still deep in crisis, the emergence from which is hampered by underground opposition, which seeks confrontation and wants to frustrate the processes democratizing our life. There is no alternative to national accord of great significance in the open nature of the PRON patriotic movement. It is worthwhile to stress that lay Catholics with no party affiliation have a big share in it."

Franciszek Skibinski: "We should collect and register social feelings and opinions, transmit them to institutions, to organs of power, to the Sejm and government. This is a crucial objective for the future provisional PRON nation council".

Maciej Wiewiorowski: "The rebirth movement will triumph if it initiates a movement of agreement for the benefit of the country and if it is universally approved by society". Wiewiorowski also said that following all kinds of experience, society -- shaped in over 35 years of socialist rule -- should be treated with confidence.

Jerzy Ozdowski: "The essence of the PRON consists in referring to the best national traditions and addressing the most urgent needs of the society and its aspirations aroused after August, 1980.

Ryszard Manteuffel: "There is no need to argue for the need of national agreement. It is a pity that those who are 'the other side' do not show willingness for an agreement but, rather, a compulsive distrust of every move by the authorities."

Katarzyna Gaertner: "We have wonderful youth, but the same young people can sometimes take to the streets. For natural reasons, the youth is inclined to question everything. The council must address itself to the momentous issue of dialogue with young people and launch concrete actions in that community."

Zbigniew Gertych: "The implementation of the idea of national accord will be decided first of all by people's mentality. The past tradition of Polish patriotism underestimates the significance of the state. A nation cannot exist without its own state, there can be no strong state without a united nation."

Gen. Jaruzelski addressed the meeting to say that the fact that representatives of entire society met at one table is of special political significance. This indicates our understanding and shows that there is a chance for social cooperation to get the country out of the crisis. Gen Jaruzelski shared the meeting's view on the need to continue discussion and to transmit conclusions from the commission and from the council the moment it is formed to broad circles of the society. In the discussion in question it is vital to be able to patiently listen, to understand the argument of others, and then to reach agreement basing on jointly drawn conclusions. Under the present circumstances, it is great importance to transform emotions into constructive actions for the benefit of the country. Another action of great significance is to contribute to strengthening the role of the state and its prestige also in the international forum.

Gen. Jaruzelski presented in detail the actions being taken to streamline the functioning of state power and expand people's rule. He also pointed to the consistent implementation of the line of the 9th PUWP Congress and of the programme adopted at that forum.

The activities of the future PRON National Council may prove a vital factor to favour the attainment of ambitious goals.

PZPR INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

LD152200 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 Sep -- At today's meeting chaired by Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Józef Czyrek, the PUWP CC International Commission discussed the three draft variants of the economic plan for 1983-1985 proposed by the government.

The commission stated that success in the implementation of the 3-year plan will depend to a considerable extent on the development of political and economic situation in the world.

The speakers pointed out that Poland will be overcoming the crisis in very different external conditions, marked by a significant growth of tension in the world caused by U.S. attempts to break the existing balance of forces by way of stepping up armaments, adopting a tougher stance vis-a-vis the socialist states and imposition of economic restrictions against Poland and the USSR and intended to add to our economic difficulties.

The commission stated that each of the three variants of the 3-year plan requires strengthening and deepening of the all-round economic cooperation with the USSR and the remaining countries of the socialist community as well as making a better use of the possibilities offered by the socialist economic integration within the CMEA.

The commission also pointed to the need to further expand Poland's economic relations with the developing countries.

Poland is also interested in economic cooperation with the rest. The pace and scope of this cooperation will depend to a large extent on the attitude of those countries.

Participants in the session strongly criticized the Reagan administration and certain other NATO governments for their attempts at using international economic cooperation and trade for political blackmail.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT YOUTH COMMITTEE MEETING

AU151408 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Sep 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the inaugural meeting of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Youth Affairs on 10 September in Warsaw]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech, in which he expressed satisfaction that the first, the inaugural, meeting of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Youth Affairs was a real working meeting. This is worth stressing all the more because the committee is not supposed to be yet another ceremonious body but an entity which will stimulate activities serving to solve problems in certain spheres.

The premier also stressed that work up to now connected with solving youth matters has a rich history, especially the activity of the latest months. Here, a particularly important stage has been the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, which was devoted to problems concerning the young generation. The decisions that were made during the plenum are long-term decisions, W. Jaruzelski said, and it is necessary to act in accordance with their spirit. The premier drew attention at the same time to the fact that the government is systematically tackling various kinds of problems concerning young people, matters in which the entire community shows a lively interest. The appropriate decisions are being made in this respect. This is also how it will be in the near and distant future.

The premier then said that today's meeting of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Youth Affairs is a further, important stage of activity along this road. He said that one must remember that up to now we have spoken above all about young people and about what has to be and ought to be done for them. However, not enough thought has been devoted to what has to be and can be done in joint activity with young people.
W. Jaruzelski suggested that it would be useful in the future if at least some sessions of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Youth Affairs took place in specific social circles, in plants, schools, rural parishes, wherever it is possible to obtain a direct insight to the problems with which young people live. It is not a question of giving the meetings a spectacular nature, but above all of gaining real knowledge about the affairs of young people.

Referring to the questions asked during the meeting about the committee's scope and program of activities, the premier drew attention to the fact that implementing the program will count more than the program itself. Also a very important matter, he stressed, is the creation of the same climate around the program as the one surrounding the implementation of the resolution of the ninth plenum and of the government program for improving young people's start in social and professional life, so that young people may really feel that what is being done with them in mind presents a real chance for solving difficulties and satisfying young people's aspirations. This is closely connected at the same time with the chances for Poland and for socialism. This feeling of interdependence must be expressed by means of sensitivity from young people to what serves the country. This can and should be an important stimulus for further actions.

Finally, W. Jaruzelski wished the committee success in fulfilling the responsible tasks facing it.

DAILY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF YOUTH EMIGRATION

AU151345 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Lt Col Dr Wladyslaw Iwaniec of the Military Political Academy: "There Is the Fatherland, Wherever It Is Good"]

[Excerpts] The observation of social phenomena occurring in recent times in some circles of our young people brings to mind the Latin phrase which is an informal principle for the cosmopolites: Ibi Patria, Ubi Bene.

The phenomenon of youth emigration occurred after 1980 and was closely linked with the sociopolitical and economic crisis. It is borne in mind that this phenomenon has its deeper roots -- its causes, conditions and psychological motivations.

One can distinguish two basic types of it: typical emigration, and emigration in the psychic sense, without leaving the country.

In recent years, the emigration of young people from the country was traditional in nature. The decisions to leave stemmed mostly from material motives, from the desire to live under better material conditions. This category of emigrants clearly showed that it was the economic crisis and the loss of faith in the chance to prosper that drove people out. The group of young people who left in 1980-81 for these reasons was the largest.

The second group of those leaving the country was composed of typical political emigrants. In previous years, emigration for political reasons was rather sporadic. This phenomenon occurred after the imposition of martial law in Poland. Some young people, who were then temporarily abroad, did not return. Having seen that they were misled by alien propaganda, some of them have since returned home, but the others have remained abroad, and some of them have closely cooperated with the anti-Polish and antisocialist centers of ideological subversion.

To complete the picture, it is also necessary to mention the third category of emigrants and candidates for emigration from the country. Those are chance emigrants for curiosity's sake. They are very young people for whom emigration is an adventure. Some of them were trying to hijack a plane, and the others have failed to return from their official trips abroad.

As far as the second type of emigration, the so-called internal emigration, is concerned, the most frequent references are being made to the "isolation of young people within themselves." This view seems to be simplified and applies only to conspicuous cases. To complete the analysis, it is also advisable and necessary to add to this group other phenomena characterized by abandoning activities, extreme pessimism, as well as -- in some cases -- active engagement in antistate activity or other forms of politically harmful activity.

Thus the phenomena of youth emigration has various forms which are in different degrees suitable for reactivation in sociopolitical life.

Three things are still to be emphasized. One -- youth emigration, both internal and external, reflects specific phenomena occurring among the adults. Its peculiarity results from the degree of personal development conditioned precisely by youthfulness, and thus by the predominance of emotions and impulsive actions. An important role is also played by the opinion of the milieu and the quality of political educational work performed by all persons and institutions engaged among or for young people.

Two -- it is necessary to bear in mind the dynamics of the phenomenon of emigration in both its dimensions. As the situation under martial law develops and life in the country stabilizes, the trend to leave Poland subsides. The number of young people isolating themselves is also declining. The opposition is being disowned by young people who have seen its pointlessness and harmfulness. These processes are slow, and we must not expect time itself to settle these problems completely. Young people need maximum assistance.

Three -- we must make young emigrants aware of the fact that society has not given up on them and that it holds up the offer of an active participation in sociopolitical life. The efforts of law and order organs and the decisions adopted by the authorities are evidence of this. This was also unequivocally confirmed by the premier, who at the most recent Sejm session said that whoever did not consciously participate in activity against Poland is free to return home.

A clear-cut activity offer was formulated for internal emigrants at the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

However, both government and Sejm decisions and party Central Committee solutions concerning the matters discussed go even further. Their common guiding idea is to restore the emotional link between young people and their socialist homeland, and to take steps so that in the future this link is shaped and consolidated in the right way, that the phenomena of emigration and passiveness never recurs, and Poland becomes the land in which young people live the best, although not the easiest.

MEETING DISCUSSES ROLE OF SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD151838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Over 300 self-managements have already been reactivated at industrial works. Today at the Council of Ministers a meeting of their representatives took place with members of the Sejm commission on employees' self-management. Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa participated in the meeting, as well as representatives of the government, the Sejm Socioeconomic Council and the Commission for Economic Reform.

It was stated at the meeting that the idea of self-management is very much alive in Poland. It expresses not only the general correctness of socialist construction, but also our Polish experiences. The martial law does not contradict the idea of self-management. Indeed, it salvaged the possibility to carry out reforms and protected the country from disorganization of the economy.

More enactments, adopted since 13 December, create the bases and framework of renewal in all areas in our country, with benefit for the country.

In the discussion it was repeatedly stressed that the success of the economic reform is greatly dependent on the active work of employees' self-managements. (First) experiences from self-managements' activity were exchanged; many critical observations were submitted.

Raising the issue of [industrial] associations, representative of the Bialystok construction combine stated that they do not differ in any way from the former amalgamations. Orders, interdictions and instructions continue to come to enterprises. Another speaker submitted reservations concerning the organizational structure of some associations. Their activity limits the independence of enterprises.

Numerous speakers drew attention to the course of the process of reactivation of self-management. In their opinion it is proceeding too slowly. The representative of the Gliwice sanitary installations enterprise stated that ministry guidelines neither encourage nor compel directors to reactivate self-management.

The question of creating conditions for exchange of experience between self-managements was also raised. This is necessary for ensuring synchronized actions in the economy. The participants of the meeting concluded that it would be useful to organize a permanent consultative point which would provide current legal and economic advice.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS MEETING ON EDUCATION 15 SEP

LD160108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with the approach of the new academic year, a meeting took place yesterday at the Warsaw party committee of the party aktiv of higher educational establishments of Warsaw.

The tasks of the city's colleges were discussed, as well as the directions of the activity of the college party organizations. During the discussion Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee of the party took the floor.

He stressed the particular significance of properly exploiting the intellectual potential of employees of the colleges and universities. He also discussed the tasks of party members and organizations in the city's establishments of higher education.

PZPR AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION PROPOSES AMENDMENTS

LD152204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Today's session of the Agricultural Commission of the PZPR Central Committee was devoted to the alternative provisions of the socioeconomic plan up to 1985 and, in the longer term, up to 1990, concerning agriculture and the food economy. In the course of the discussion it was stated, among other things, that an improvement in the supplies of food to the market can and should be achieved through an increase in crops in agriculture and better utilization of agricultural produce in food processing.

The Agricultural Commission came to the conclusion that the provisions of the draft plan do not take into account the priority for agriculture and the food economy which the party had declared, and it pointed out the need to make amendments in the 3-year plan in accordance with the resolution of the ninth party congress and the content of the joint guidelines of the Politburo, of the party Central Committee and of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium.

CONSTRUCTION IN WARSAW VOIVODSHIP BELOW PLAN

LD152158 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The value of goods produced in the metropolitan voivodship during the 8 months of this year amounts to over Z300 billion.

The results for August were only 2 percent below those for last year. Much worse, however, is the situation in construction. Up till the end of August less than 5,000 apartments were handed over, a mere 36 percent of the annual plan. At the same time, efficiency has decreased by almost 4 percent.

In the Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship there are 35,000 vacant work places. This data were presented at the conference of the Warsaw Political-Economic Aktiv. Manfred Gorywoda, PZPR Central Committee secretary, was present.

INCREASED COAL EXPORTS REPORTED 15 SEP

LD151316 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Nine Million Tons of Coal Shipped by Sea" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 14 Sept -- Nearly 9 million tons of coal have been shipped by sea already this year, by 2 million tons more than in the whole 1981.

In the first quarter of 1982, Poland exported by sea 2,460 thousand tons of coal, in the second quarter 3,245 thousand tons, and plans for the third quarter call for 3,870 thousand tons, to reach 13.7 million tons for the entire current year.

Although the increase in coal sea exports is considerable, yet the volume is still lower than in the previous years when, for example, in 1980, Poland shipped 20.5 million tons of coal by sea.

BRIEFS

SPECULATION CRIMES -- The crisis on the internal market has brought about a rapid increase in crime to the detriment of consumers. For about 4 months now, the number of crimes and transgressions of a speculating nature uncovered has remained at an unchanged, high level. In August, 1961 preparatory proceedings were launched into crimes of detriment to consumers and about 2,800 motions were submitted to misdemeanour courts. Goods hidden away from buyers and amounting to Z25.5 million were uncovered in trade establishments which were inspected. Foodstuffs and industrial goods to the value of over Z3 million were confiscated from speculators. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Sep 82 LD]

PUBLIC OPINION POLLING CENTER -- Poland's Council of Ministers decided at its meeting on September 3 to set up a public opinion poll centre to provide the state organs with broad information about opinions of the Polish community on the activities undertaken by these organs -- particularly in such spheres as social needs and social expectations from the state administration organs. The new centre will conduct public opinion surveys through organized polls and opinions received directly from citizens. The thing is to ensure social say not only in shaping decisions but also in making the state organs to take up those matters which the society feels should be resolved. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 8 Sep 82 LD]

NEW SZCZECIN MONTHLY -- The new Szczecin sociocultural monthly MORZE I ZIEMIA [SEA AND LAND] has gone on sale in the Szczecin Ruch kiosks. Its contents are the same as those of the weekly of the same name that was printed in the 50's. Ryszard Liskowacki, well-known Szczecin writer, is the editor in chief of the new publication. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU CONDOLENCES ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S DEATH

AU152015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent to Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon a condolatory telegram on the passing away of Bashir al-Jumayyil president-elect of the Republic of Lebanon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NIGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Sees Oil Installations

AU141543 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Summary] Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari this morning paid a visit to Prahova County where he visited "oil installations and units of the Romanian petrochemical industry" in Brazi and Ploiesti. He was accompanied on this visit by Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca. In the afternoon, the Nigerian president returned to Bucharest where he received a courtesy call from heads of diplomatic missions in Romania.

Meets Ceausescu 14 Sep

AU141910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/9/1982 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria continued at the palace of the State Council, on September 14. During the new round of talks, the members of the delegations informed Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari about the topics of the working meetings held on the previous day, during which they discussed the concrete ways and modalities to translate into facts the orientations and recommendations of the two heads of state for the intensification and diversification of commercial exchanges, the expansion of economic and technico-scientific cooperation, the amplification of collaboration in education, cadre training and in other sectors of activity, the consolidation of the collaboration between Romania and Nigeria on an international plane.

Learning about the results of the working meetings, the two presidents decided that the members of the delegations should continue the analysis of the ways and possibilities to develop the bilateral collaboration so that the agreements to be reached during the visit should fully mirror Romania's and Nigeria's wish to promote an ever larger, mutually advantageous collaboration between them, according to the interests of the two countries and peoples to turn to ever better account the national resources, to more rapidly advance on the road of economic and social progress. The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Ceausescu-Shagari Declaration

AU152032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Joint declaration of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1982 -- This document, released on September 15, shows that the two presidents held official talks which were conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding, at which they informed each other about the preoccupations of their countries concerning their economic and social development, analysed the present stage and the perspectives of Romanian-Nigerian relations and had an exchange of views on the international problems of common concern.

Examining the present stage of Romanian-Nigerian relations, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari express their full satisfaction with the intensive development, which has occurred in particular during the past few years, of the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Nigeria in the political, economic, scientific-cultural fields, and reaffirm

their determination to carry further the development of the bilateral relations, in all spheres of activity, as well as to widen their cooperation and mutual support in the international arena, the document shows.

They consider that the good results obtained so far constitute favourable premises for the further extension of the commerical exchanges, cooperation production and services, particularly in such priority areas involving the development of the two countries as energy, petrochemistry, agriculture, constructions, mining, both exploration and exploitation, transport, timer processing, consulting and others, in relations to which the two sides expressed their mutual interest. They decided that efforts should be stepped up in order to bring about a balanced increase in the volume of trade and its diversification and to achieve the economic projects agreed to be built jointly.

The presidents underline the importance of the ties which the two countries are successfully developing in the fields of culture, science, education, radio and television, the press, sports and health protection and emphasize the need for extending these ties the joint declaration shows. The document considers that the Romanian-Nigerian relations of collaboration are a significant contribtuion by the two countries to the establishment of new and equitable relations between states, the development of collaboration among developing countries and the intensification of efforts towards the achievement of a new international economic order, the strengthening of peace and understanding in the world.

Having examined the major problems of contemporary world, the two heads of state expressed their deep concern over the serious tension that has cropped up in international relations, and consider that the peoples' supreme interests require determined and responsible action designed to put an end to the international tension, to halt the course towards confrontation and war, to resume and carry further the policy of detente, respect for national independence, peace and collaboration among nations. They highly appreciate the ever stronger determination of the peoples for a new policy conducive to the elimination of the threat or use of force, of domination and oppression, of the zones of influence and the arms race. Such a policy should ensure the independent development of all nations and their collaboration on the basis of the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, of the right of every people to freely choose its destiny.

The presidents point out that the entire evolution of the international life testifies to the undeniable fact that the emergence and development of nations and nation states consitute a decisive factor for the social-economic progress of the peoples, in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialims, racism and apartheid, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. The present circumstances require more than ever before the strengthening of the national independence of the peoples, as one of the fundamental tasks of all forces declaring for progress, collaboration understanding and peace.

[Passage indistinct] and the utilization of huge human, material and financial means for military purpose, the two presidents consider that the cardinal problem of the international life is the struggle to halt the arms race, to proceed towards disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

Noting that the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament failed to take tangible decisions leading to concrete steps towards disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, on the basis of a comprehensive programme, the two presidents stress the need to take firm action toward stepping up negotiations with a view to reaching practical disarmament measures. Taking note with satisfaction of the beginning of the Geneva negotiations in the field of nuclear armaments, the two presidents emphasize the need to reach such agreements as would contribute to the reduction of the danger of a devastating nuclear war.

Expressing at the same time their concern over the deepening of the world economic crisis and the ever wider gaps between the rich and poor countries, the two presidents point to the need to work still more firmly for the eradication of underdevelopment, the speeding up of the economic and social progress of developing countries, the establishment of a new international economic order and the equal participation of all states in the world political and economic life.

Considering that the national effort is decisive for achieving progress in the economic and social development of the developing countries, they emphasize the need for these countries to receive more substantial development assistance from the developed countries. They call upon the developing countries to discuss, at the highest level, matters relating to the deepening of cooperation among them, and the achievement and strengthening of their unity of action, with a view to obtaining positive results at the forthcoming global negotiations with the developed countries.

The presidents stand firmly for the peaceful settlement, by political negotiations, of the states of conflict in various parts of the world on the basis of respect for the peoples' right to freely decide their destiny, in accordance with their legitimate national interests, without any outside interference.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the document further shows, reaffirm their support for the settlement of the Middle East question by political means, through negotiations. Considering that, after the negotiated solution achieved in Beirut, it is necessary that Israel put an end to all military actions, that all Israeli troops be withdrawn from Lebanon and that the independence and integrity of that country be ensured. Concomitantly, it is necessary to find a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of its right to self-determination and the setting up an independent Palestinian state. They hold the view that the time is ripe to convene an international conference, under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations, in order to reach a global settlement, a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Such a conference should be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. They believe that there is room in the region for both a Palestinian state and an independent Israeli state that the peaceful co-existence of these two states, of all states in the area, must be ensured.

The presidents of Romania and Nigeria also declare for the cessation of the state of war between Iran and Iraq for a political solution of their difference on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in domestic affairs.

They stress the importance their countries attach to the promotion of security and cooperation among the states of Europe, as that will exert particularly positive effects on peace, understanding and collaboration on a world scale.

The declaration also expresses the two presidents' concern over the particularly serious situation existing in Europe. They consider that the European countries are directly interested and must take part in reaching a fastest possible understanding to halt the deployment and development of medium-range missiles.

The two presidents emphasize the great importance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of European states, by adopting a substantive document aimed at convening a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, ensuring the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe and achieving new steps towards the development of economic, scientific and cultural collaboration on the continent.

The presidents of Romania and Nigeria are highly appreciative of the peace movements and demonstrations taking place in Europe and throughout the world, convinced as they are that such actions have special significance in the fight to save mankind from a nuclear holocaust, and to ensure peace in the world.

Examining the situation in Africa, the document reads, the two presidents welcome the historic achievements of the African peoples in their struggle for freedom and national independence, their will to accelerate their social and economic progress and rid their continent of the vestiges of colonialism, and express their conviction that the OAU will continue to harmonise the efforts of the African states and peoples in their struggle for the defence of their common interest. The document highlights the imperiative need to ensure Namibia's undelayed access to independence as well as the Namibian people's right to choose by itself the path of its future development, and declare their countries' militant solidarity with and full support to the just struggle of that people for freedom, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

At the same time, the two presidents reaffirm the need for an urgent and complete liquidation of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and reiterate Romania's and Nigeria's full solidarity with the just struggle of the South-African people against apartheid and for freedom equality and social progress. They condemn and demand the immediate cessation of the repeated aggressive acts perpetrated by South Africa against Angola and other neighbouring independent African states, of the acts of aggression against the sovereignty of these states, and of all attempts at destabilizing them. The document also shows that the presidents declare in favour of a peaceful solution to all outstanding issues arising between African states, by peaceful means, through political negotiations.

Considering that all the states of the world, irrespective of system, size or potential, must be ensured an active participation in the settlement of problems of general concern, the presidents of Romania and Nigeria attach great importance to the Non-Aligned Movement in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national independence, and in the settlement of interstate differences, for the cessation of the arms race and for peace.

Starting from their identical or very close interests and stands on international questions, the president of Romania and the president of Nigeria agree to develop the consultations, cooperation and mutual assistance between their countries within the United Nations and other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the Non-Aligned Movement, the document shows highlighting the two heads of state's appreciation of the fruitful results of their talks, and stressing that the two presidents agreed that meetings at this level should be continued in future.

President Alhaji Shehu Shagari invited President Nicolae Ceausescu to pay, together with Elena Ceausescu, an official friendship visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the document shows in conclusion.

Shagari Departure

AU150920 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0850 GMT on 15 September carries a live a 12-minute broadcast from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Shagari is seen off by president Nicolae Ceausescu and thousands of Bucharest residents. During a ceremony, the national anthems of the two countries are played and the two presidents review a military honor guard. The announcer says "members of the State Council and Romanian Government and other Romanian officials" are present. The two presidents are reported to warmly bid farewell to each other. There were no speeches.

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES GATT-UNCTAD OFFICIAL

AU141904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/09/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on September 14 (Goran Engblom), director-general of the GATT-UNCTAD International Trade Centre in Geneva, now visiting Romania. Questions of the further development and collaboration between the International Trade Centre and the Romanian speciality institutions were discussed. The interview was attended by (Raymond F. Rabenold), UNDP [United Nations Development Program] representative in Bucharest and Costin Murgescu, director of the institute of world economy.

ROMANIA PARTICIPATES IN UK AVIATION FAIR

AU141908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] London, (AGERPRES) 14/9/1982 -- Romania participates for the first time at the Farnborough International Air Show with a stand displaying achievements of her aviation industry -- aircrafts IAR 28 MA, IAR 825 and IAR 827, Motorglider IS 29 D2 and Motorgliders [word indistinct] and IS-32.

A press conference was devoted to Romania at the conference centre of the show; there were presented aspects concerning the development of the Romanian air industry and the Romanian-British cooperation in the field. The take off of the first Rombac 1-11, the 560 series, was highlighted to be the successful climax of an important cooperation venture between the two countries, carried out according to the agreement reached during the state visit paid to Great Britain by President Nicolae Ceausescu and by Elena Ceausescu, in June 1978. Experts and representatives of outstanding companies, [and] journalists participated and gave a special appreciation to the Romanian achievements in aviation.

The Romanian stand was visited by a large public and a series of specialty publications made extensive mentions of Romania's participation in that outstanding international air show. Asked by the British aeroclubs, after the conclusion of the show, the Romanian motorgliders and gliders participated in a flight demonstration.

PETRESCU, CONSTANTIN RECEIVE GREEK MINISTER

AU152010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1982 -- Vice-Premier Gheorghe Petrescu, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Greek governmental commission of economic industrial and technical cooperation received on September 15 Ioannis Pottakis, alternate minister of the national economy of the Hellenic Republic, now visiting Romania.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship and economic collaboration established between the two countries, which have been developing steadily in keeping with the agreements and decisions covenanted during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis. Likewise, approached were questions related to the possibilities of expanding and diversifying the economic and technical cooperation in the interests of both countries and peoples. In that frame, a series of actions were agreed upon meant to lead to the development of the bilateral cooperation in the building of chemical equipment in the Hellenic Republic, in cadre training and delivery of equipment for the oil, chemical fertilizers and rolling stock industries.

On the same day, Ioannis Pottakis, Greek alternate minister of the national economy, was received by Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

On the occasion, emphasis was placed on the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for the further development of the bilateral commercial relations and an analysis was made of the ways and measures meant to lead to the increase and diversification of the Romanian-Greek goods exchanges on mutually advantageous bases.

NEW SILVICULTURE, WOOD INDUSTRY MINISTRIES

AU141903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/09/1982 -- By decree of Romania's State Council, consequent to the reorganization of the Ministry of Timber and Building Materials, there have been set up two ministries: the Ministry of Silviculture and the Ministry of Wood Industrialization and Building Materials. By presidential decree Ion Cioara was appointed Minister of Silviculture.

TISCH ARRIVES WITH FDGB DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD152248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the National Executive Committee of the GDR FDGB, under the leadership of Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, arrived in Belgrade on Wednesday for talks with the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Harry Tisch was cordially welcomed at the airport by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Central Council.

In the afternoon, the delegation honored the memory of Josip Broz Tito, for many years president of the country and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Harry Tisch laid a wreath at his grave in the city district of Dedinje. Afterwards, the official talks began at the Trades Union House in the Yugoslav capital.

MILENKOVIC COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

AU151859 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Middle East crisis continues to persist as the front page topic of the press in both the world and our country. Within the general strategic framework of the Israeli-Arab conflict, there have been certain new initiatives that give cause for some optimism. But, at the same time, there are also the events and actions which extinguish these newly born hopes. Milutin Milenkovic discusses the latest events in that part of the world, and especially the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil:

As regards the immediate reason for this turn of events, that is, the assassination of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, it is difficult to say now -- since sufficient indications are lacking -- who might have been the most likely perpetrator of that act and what organization might be behind it.

As regards the broader context of the current Middle East situation, we must say that the conclusions of the Arab summit meeting in the Moroccan city of Fez and President Reagan's proposals to open a new round of political negotiations on peace in the Middle East have offered some new positive possibilities, despite all the reservations that can be raised in relation to them. However, the blind extremist and racist Begin-Sharon team, bent on conquest, has once again engaged all of its forces to bury also these first germs of reasonable ideas. Israel resolutely rejects not only the conclusion of the Arab summit meeting but also the proposals of Israel's chief protector and supplier, the government of Ronald Reagan. But, at the same time, that same government nevertheless continues to send Israel new shipments of warplanes and various military equipment and the financial aid which, sent in regular installments, amounts to about $2.7 billion annually, that is, over $750 per capita of Israel's population.

Yesterday and today, some other new and once again extremely contradictory events have been reported in the MIDDLE EAST CHRONICLE. In addition to the assassination which we have discussed and the chaos developing in Lebanon, we have the report about the visit of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat to Rome. His participation in the session of the Interparliamentary Union and his meetings with the highest Italian figures show that the political assertion of the right of the Palestinian people to their own state and the PLO's reputation, resulting from its firm military resistance against the aggressor and from its politically realistic wisdom in its decisions, demonstrate the irrepressible character of a just struggle if that struggle is waged with the right means.

President Pertini has very nicely and clearly expressed the historical judgment of contemporary mankind about that problem when he pointed out that once the Jews were a dispersed and persecuted people and that they have been enabled to have their homeland and that today it is the Palestinians Arabs who are a dispersed and persecuted people and that the right to a homeland for which they struggle should be granted to them, too.

Thus, we have two events -- the event in Lebanon and the event in Rome -- reflecting two different meanings, two ways, two symbols. One of them is not a way at all but a dead end of violence, inhumanness, hatred and [word indistinct] extermination. And the other is the persistent, effectively conducted and indestructible struggle for a minimum of national and social rights in their own land. The world public and the responsible governments should now seriously concern themselves with preventing a wave of revenge and persecution from spreading in Lebanon.

PLANINC STRESSES EXPORT INCREASES TO BUSINESSMEN

LD151958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- Efforts to expand exports not only reflect the imperative need of the present economic situation and represent the way to surmount the accumulated economic problems, but also represent the long-term strategy of development. The vital problem in this connection is that of providing the conditions needed to maintain production, especially the production of products for the convertible markets.

This is the basic message from today's meeting between representatives of the leading Yugoslav exporters and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, organized at the autumn international Zagreb fair by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. Businessmen called for timely, concrete and efficient economic-policy measures, on which the economy can exercise a greater degree of influence, and spoke at the same time against excessive administration.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke in favor of creating the kind of conditions in which producers can exercise the greatest degree of influence on the conditions of economic activity. She stressed that the unfavorable results in the economy and the need to give priority to obligations in foreign countries dictate the adoption of a number of linear-effect measures, which do not always yield the best results. We must find a way out of the situation in which everything has to be regulated, she said, noting that the vital question is how to organize the economy to assume the functions now performed by the state. The situation is such, Milka Planinc said, that we shall have to go on resorting to emergency measures [words indistinct]. Solutions will have to be sought along the line of better organization and of incentives for those forms of production which can increase exports, especially to the convertible areas, while costing less in terms of foreign exchange.

Businessmen drew attention to the problems which contronted them in their efforts to fulfill export plans. This particularly applies to the effect of the new law on the use of convertible foreign exchange which, in most cases, does not leave enough foreign exchange for the needs of work organizations.

Despite all the efforts made by the economy, export trends fall short of expectations. According to what Jurij Levicnik, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, said in his introductory speech, Yugoslav exports in the first 8 months of the year amounted to $6,376,000,000, which is 5 percent more than in the same period last year. However, after adjustments for higher export prices, the real volume of export fell by 3 percent. At the same time, imports dropped by 11 percent compared with the same period last year.

MOJSOV VIEWS WORLD AFFAIRS, NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD112222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- There is a clear desire on the part of all nonaligned countries to revitalize the Nonaligned Movement and to make new suggestions aimed at overcoming the current difficult time in international relations. This was stated by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his interview to Radio Yugoslavia today.

Assessing the current moment of international relations as the largest and most dangerous deterioration since World War II, following an increased arms race and rivalry between the big powers, Lazar Mojsov stressed that in such a situation the nonaligned countries are expected to raise their voice and to exert moral influence on the big powers and other large international factors, so as to end all these parallel escalations and to find at least some ways of emergying from this difficult situation.

Not a single nonaligned country remains unconscious of this role of the Nonaligned Movement, Mojsov stated. Even individual bloc countries think that there is a need for the voice of the nonaligned to be heard at such a critical time in international relations. In this sense, the forthcoming, seventh, summit of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries has a large role to play.

We could not say, Lazar Mojsov said, that the Nonaligned Movement is in some kind of crisis, for its has become a generally recognized factor of global balance. However, when it is a question of difficulties in the movement, they arise from the fact that the movement consists of a number of independent and sovereign states with differences in their levels of development, socio-political systems and geo-political positions.

More than 90 countries take part in the movement's meetings in one way or another. It is certain that all the great difficulties at the current time in international relations cannot bypass even the Nonaligned Movement as a whole, or individual nonaligned countries, which are precisely the object of the deterioration in the world situation.

Even bloc countries, and countries which are developed, almost without exception are confronted with difficulties which have an effect on their internal stability, especially in the economic sphere. There are very sharp differences in the national interests of these individual countries, despite the fact that within the blocs there is constant coordination of policy, and the institutionalization of their subjection to a united policy and unified behavior. It is clear, however, that the discipline of the blocs is weakening. This means that the world as a whole is encompassed by the general crisis in international relations.

Lazar Mojsov went on to speak about difficulties surrounding the forthcoming seventh summit of nonaligned countries, difficulties which arose as a result of the Iran-Iraq war. The view has been strengthened, Mojsov said, that something should be done to prevent the question of the location of the summit from causing a division and polarization within the Nonaligned Movement. Now that this dilemma has been overcome, and there is a consensus among nonaligned countries that the new summit can be held in New Delhi, with the agreement of Iraq and India, which has agreed to host the meeting, tribute is also paid to the efforts which Yugoslavia, together with a number of other nonaligned countries, made to overcome certain differences and difficulties, Mojsov said.

Now the path toward preparations for the seventh summit in New Delhi has been cleared. The almost three months of constant consultation to find the best political conditions in which to hold the summit have proved the vitality of the Nonaligned Movement.

In answer to the question of who will take the place of Democratic Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement, as well as at the UN, Lazar Mojsov said: "Now a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has been formed, led by Prince Sihanouk, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, who not only took part in the first summit meeting in Belgrade in 1961, but who was also one of the first heads of state to join the Tito-an-Nasir-Nehru declaration. This is considered to be the start of the Nonaligned Movement's activities and the basic document starting the movement.

"Sihanouk associated himself with that declaration as early as 1956. Therefore, Sihanouk might be expected to take part in the forthcoming seventh meeting of nonaligned countries, at least in his personal capacity, if for no other reason. Yugoslavia will support such a solution."

Speaking about the moral influence of the nonaligned countries on creating a certain opinion in the world in favor of reaching agreement and finding a way out of individual crisis situations, Lazar Mojsov mentioned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and especially the Palestinians in Beirut. This moral factor, Mojsov said, prevented the complete execution of the Israeli aggressors' plan aimed at completely annihilating and physically eliminating the PLO. Even now, during preparations for the seventh summit, we are completely convinced that this meeting of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries can contribute much in moral influence to ending the dangerous escalation of international relations. Something similar also happened at the first meeting of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, said Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the end of his interview on Radio Yugoslavia. The interview was also carried by all other radio stations.

PRESIDENCY MEETS, DISCUSSES MIDEAST, EVREN VISIT

LD152002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today which was chaired by President Petar Stambolic.

The Presidency was briefed on the latest development of the situation in the Middle East and on the peace plans to overcome the crisis in that area. It reiterated its support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the formation of a national state, and support for the PLO, as its legitimate representative, without whose participation an equitable and lasting solution cannot be found.

President Stambolic briefed the Presidency on the results of the recent visit by the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, and on the talks held on that occasion. The assessment was made at the session that the visit and the talks were useful and that they expressed the traditional friendship between the two countries and also the interest in the further expansion of cooperation in all areas. It was stressed that this visit and the agreements attained represent a significant encouragement to the consolidation of bilateral economic relations.

Despite the differences in assessment and in the approach to some problems of international relations, the talks expressed the consensus of Yugoslavia and Egypt on the need to resist efficiently the increasingly great and dangerous exacerbation of international relations. In this context emphasis was placed on the role and activity of the Nonaligned Movement which constitutes the basis for cooperation between the two countries on the international plane and for their activity toward establishing favorable conditions for the success of the seventh nonaligned conference so that it can fulfill the expectations with regard to its contribution to the solution of the key problems of the present-day world.

A report on the impending visit by the Turkish head of state, General Kenan Evren, was discussed and approved. The Presidency also discussed some documents pertaining to the field of national defense. Some other questions pertaining to the jurisdication of the SFRY Presidency were discussed as well.

LCY'S RIBICIC MAKES MAJOR ADDRESS TO TITO SCHOOL

LD140326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Kumrovec, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- The eighth generation of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec began classes today. Welcoming all the students and guests from the leaderships of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces the school principal Ivica Racan announced that this first day for 108 students will begin in a working manner. The first lecture was delivered by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Having wished the new generation -- the first since the 12th LCY Congress -- much success in their work, Ribicic recalled that this institution of Marxist education is relatively young. It began to live only after the new Constitution and the law on associated labor came into effect, that is to say at a time when socialist self-management in our country had been victorious as a dominant and comprehensive political system, said Ribicic.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium went on to say that it seemed to him that among the original lectures delivered at the school the most important were the lectures by Edvard Kardelj at the time of the official opening of the school and the series of Comrade Tito's lectures in 1977 entitled: "Struggle and Development of the Yugoslav Communist Party Between the Two Wars."

According to Ribicic, Kardelj's lecture represented a basic ideoprogram for our party and at the same time for the international communist movement.

Comrade Tito's series of lectures delivered on 26 and 27 March 1977 represents an exceptionally important document. Tito's testimony is not merely significant for understanding our past. Tito's series of lectures represents an authentic scientific understanding about our revolutionary past, which makes it easier for the communists and for the widest possible circle of our progressive working people to more fully understand, build and to even more persistently implement the LCY program policy.

"Tito seems to have known that after his death many quasi scientific 'historians' would emerge with a tendency to falsify and devalue the essential values of our path and of everything attained during the separate stages of our socialist revolution, in its preparation, during the armed struggle, in the defense of the achievements of the national liberation struggle, against the Cominform and for our right for our own way into socialism and the construction of socialist self-management, and for our image of a democratic society. There is today a mounting wave of anticommunism in the world and in our country which by and large equates revolution and violence, the socialist state with totalitarianism, the dictatorship of the proletariat with arbitrary rule, Marxism and Lenin's contribution to Marxism with Stalinism, etc. Tito provided a very well-argued answer to those who are trying to belittle what has been achieved in the socialist revolution of the Yugoslav peoples and challenge the essential values of our path and achievements. However, we must know that all our objective values, which in a popular sort of way we call the achievements of our revolution, can have an impact if behind these values there stands the organized struggle of the LCY and of all progressive socialist forces. One of Tito's significant messages concerning the modern history of the LCY is that in current and daily politics the one who supports the historically just cause is not always victorious. Political influence is secured by those who are more active, more committed and better organized, and especially by those who are fighting to change things for the better, said Ribicic.

Mitja Ribicic spoke of the 12th LCY Congress and of its importance. About this meeting of Yugoslav communists, Ribicic said that it was the most critical postwar congress and most certainly the most critical of the so-called construction congresses. As Ribicic stressed, the 12th congress ended on a note of complete unity and with unanimous verification of the reports on the work of the Central Committee and of the vote for the new composition of the LCY Central Committee.

Already at the first session of the LCY Central Committee, "it was shown that during the past period there accumulated in League of Communists leadership's great deal of what was non-communist and unprincipled. The old tendencies characteristic of the situation in Yugoslavia before the 21st session of the LCY Presidium of December 1971 again came to the fore with the difference being that the illness and death of Kardelj and the illness and death of President Tito were the additional factors of increased hesitation and disorientation. There was less and less creative work and more and more opportunism, and indulgence toward nationalism and politicking," said Ribicic.

According to Ribicic there followed a number of Presidium sessions, and LCY Central Committee sessions too, which were not open to the public. Mutual relations within the League of Communists and accumulated problems were discussed at these sessions. It was thought that it was not a good thing if something remained unexplained. A number of very important questions were brought up at these sessions "when in our fairly complex multinational community such a method of work, such relations and rules of conduct were sought for our united vanguard, which on the one hand would make possible a contest of views and on the other hand secure the unity of ideological and political action."

In Mitja Ribicic's assessment such an orientation and these options are very positive. "In a united way we addressed ourselves toward our main internal and international problems by preparing the economic session of the Central Committee and at the same time moving all our republic and provincial leaderships into action to resolve our burning economic problems."

"Together with the SFRY President and on the basis of the assessments of the Federal Executive Council we quickly formulated the platform for the Central Committee session."

"We sharpened the responsibility of the communists at all levels; the representatives of the Central Committees of the republics and provinces were given the concrete commitment to inform us at once about any causes for the nonadherence to the agreements that were significant for our country's foreign liquidity.

"This session of the LCY Central Committee on [words indistinct] will lay down the main directions of our sociopolitical action at the present juncture; it will lay down the priorities, resources and responsibility for their implementation," said Ribicic.

In his evaluation, at the session "we must first attain a unity on the assessment of the economic situation; second, unity on the causes of unfavorable economic trends; and, third, unity with regard to the quest for the way out, improving the situation, our prospects, and also ideopolitical conditions for the current economic policy and for the long-term stabilization programs.

In saying this Ribicic stressed that we have already achieved this unity with the documents of the 12th LCY Congress. We all swear by stabilization but in our social and practical life we conduct ourselves in a way which is not in keeping with our principled assessments and stands. (?These) have not been translated into action, they are not binding, they do not prevent deviation.

Therefore, in Ribicic's evaluation, the question is justified whether in our country there exists complete and actual unity in the assessment of the economic situation. He believes that differences in evaluation do exist and now we have to coordinate our assessments if we want all the factors in our society to behave in the same way to understand the seriousness of the situation and their responsibility for each decision they make and its consequences for the economy of Yugoslavia as a whole.

Ribicic then asked the question whether there is complete unity in the assessment of the reasons which have brought us into the economic crisis and which have led us into our present overwhelming dependence on international finance capital. In his assessment the deep-seated economic disruption and upheavals which we are confronting are not only an expression of accumulated lapses and shortcomings or an expression of the restrictions created because of our country's overindebtedness -- which is the way "things are interpreted" both in our country and abroad. "Most of our problems and difficulties flow from the slowness and inconsistency in adapting the policy of development and economic operations to the new requirements which will be adequate for our already-developed economy and for our self-management organizations established on our Constitution and the law on associated labor. We were not able to breathe life into new ideas; we applied the old methods. It was no longer possible to link etatism and the rule of state organs with the degree of attained socioeconomic relations and with the delegate system."

Ribicic went on to say that discipline is a very important factor and "that not even one-tenth of the investomania with the escalation of inflation and consumption would have been possible unless political factors in the communes, republics, provinces and even in the federation did not stand behind these manifestations. Without clearly identified reasons we cannot make a clean break; we cannot establish a strong self-management order.

"Unless we provide a unified assessment of the real reasons for our economic crisis we cannot good the tendencies of the so-called crisis of confidence in our system, in the delegate assemblies, in the state organs, and finally, in the ability of the League of Communists as a leading ideological force. Now after Tito and Kardelj this confidence is being severely tested."

Ribicic went on to say that correct answers must also be found for concrete current policy and for measures and resources of the unified economic policy on the threshold of the even more difficult year 1983, for a courageous and decisive battle which will demand sacrifices and which will rely on the new self-management protagonists of economic progress and of new breakthroughs.

What is happening now is something which is quite the opposite -- the volume of administrative interventions in the economy is constantly expanding and obviously the direct dependence is growing of organizations of associated labor on the center of political decisionmaking, which formally or informally lays down "the conditions of economic operations" with its decisions and measures.

According to Ribicic some people in the West, who are studying the present situation in Yugoslavia, make the assessment that in searching for a way out from the crisis in our country we archaically insist on the primacy of ideological solutions in relation to the necessary pragmatic solutions based on economic calculations.

They do not know, says Ribicic, that in our system pragmatism, narrow practicism and voluntarism are the main culprits for the negation of objective economic laws. They see the basic contradiction of our society in the conflict between ideology and pragmatism. They obviously cannot understand the essence of our self-management system as the most successful negation of ideological obstacles to economic laws. Of course, we are all in favor of the most decisive possible action of our economic policy; we must also support all administrative measures, but within our self-management conditions of economic operations.

Ribicic believes that in getting out of the noose of our debts we must primarily rely on our own forces. This policy was our main slogan for the mobilization of our masses following the Coniform resolution. Yugoslavia and Tito managed to write this policy of relying on one's own forces into the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement as the basic means of nonaligned countries for overcoming the economic, financial, trade and other domination of the capital and of multinational companies, while we in our internal development, stresses Ribicic, neglected our natural, technological and self-management advantages.

Ribicic then said that the period in front of us "is not only the time of paying the accounts and of meeting the remaining commitments but primarily a period of abandoning labor extensive and autarchic development, the period with the stressed role of associated labor in the development of the conomy, the period of transition into export orientation, modernization and qualitative factors of economic cooperations, for the domination of the workers in associated labor of the conditions and the results of their work. All balance sheets at every level must be reexamined and coordinated with the real possibilities. New priorities have to be established. Exports and vital requirements of the population (medical care, ecucation, supplies of foodstuffs and heating) (?are) the main priorities; everything else has to be restricted, closed down, and abolished."

Ribicic then recalled that it was said in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee that the authority of the LCY Central Committee must be used to move the League of Communists into an offensive sociopolitical action. "The communists must be made to stand up so that their voice can be heard, so that they can fight for their policy, for discipline, for legality and to sharpen the responsibility of their rank and file members up to the most responsible federal institution.

The principle of democratic centralism is not an abstract phrase. In our multinational community it should make sure that republican and provincial leaderships do carry out the jointly-agreed policy. Never before has the responsibility of each part for the whole been greater nor has mutual interdependence been greater. "The inactivity of the communists, their absence in the struggle for socialist self-management is turning our economic crisis into a political one, creating at the same time the chances for the breakthrough of antisocialist, anti self-management, liberalistic and dogmatic forces."

Ribicic then said that it is his belief that there are four basic areas of work and action of the League of Communists for the kind of balance of forces and for the kind of conditions in which the working class will become the actual [word indistinct] with a decisive influence on the economic and political cross currents in our society.

The first is the area of the relationship toward Marxism. A creative attitude to Marxism alone allows the workers' vanguard as a minority in relation to its class and society permanently to assert itself as a majority intellectual and material force of the social (?process). "The action disunity of the communists -- the leaderships are no exception in this respect -- always occurs only where there is (?theoretical) disunity, that is to say where their ability with the help of Marxism, that is through a dialectical analysis of the situation, to lift themselves above particularism and in a general interest seek a synthesis which will preserve the value of the separate interest, but not to the detriment of the general social interest, is in a crisis. Without analyzing the relations within social forces the League of Communists cannot march in front of the remaining mass of the working people; it cannot be the vanguard of Yugoslav society."

Ribicic stressed that Tito and Kardelj's Marxist analyses equipped our party for the difficult (?period) of overcoming the political monopoly, for the establishment of socialist self-management as a negation of ideological monopoly, for the introduction of the pluralism of self-management interests as an alternative to multiparty democracy and for the creation of the delegate system as a substitute for parliamentarism. This is why we have to continue to be capable of mapping out the path of the future and, as Ribicic stresses, "Marxism is the only medicine against bureaucracy."

"We cannot live merely by the past work of the international and our classical Marxist authors. What they have written is not in perpetuity. Life goes on and demands new answers for new questions," added Ribicic. He stressed that self-management is revolutionary also in that it changes both scholarship and the immediate force of progress and in that it frees scholars from the relationship of hired labor.

The second area of action, in Ribicic's evaluation, is to strengthen the link between the workers vanguard and their class, and with the working people of our country.

"We must be (?prepared) at any cost to prevent the process of alienation of (?the party) from the working class -- a process which is one of the main reasons for the catastrophe of the Polish party. We must not delude ourselves that we are immune and that our self-management (?conditions) are so dominant that the question who is to get whom is no longer posed: Regardless of some objective and external circumstances the events in Kosovo are the first warning that even in our self-management system a despot-like and bureaucratic rule is possible which is not akin to the requirements, interests and the rights of the people.

To make sure the League of Communists remains an inseparable part of the working class and that the working class sees it as its head and heart it must separate itself from the organs of authority and administrative organs and address itself to the immediate and long-term objectives of the working class and self-management. We must, as Kardelj said, make the League of Communists independent and emancipated. The League of Communists is today harnessed too much to the wagon of economic practicism: It is the godfather to all decisions of executive and business organs. This is why it is incapable of resisting the pressure for rampant investment and all aspects of expenditure without cover.

The fact that top party and state bodies and the leaderships of economic management have become one leads to irresponsibility because everyone can shelter behind party authority. The working people often note that the communists tell them nothing different from what they are told by the state organ, the manager or the municipal president; self-managers even think that party organs hamper them in their self-management rights; when complaints are made party representatives are always on the side of authority. This situation engenders privileges which are an expression of the monopoly of bureaucracy and technocratism. The democratic control against everything of the party with technobureaucratization is very difficult if not impossible." [sentence as received]

Ribicic went on to state that in its stabilization action the League of Communists had to rely on those forces within the working class and on those administrative organizers of associated labor who respected work, who lived on their own work. In this connection he noted that "Koncar's statement and proposals during the discussion at the 12th congress and Comrade Mikulic's reply call for a very clear attitude by the party.

"This is to say that Koncar is right in criticizing the integrational incapability of the League of Communists and self-managing subjects, but the arguments backing his proposals and the proposals themselves run counter to programmatic and statutory principle. This is a thesis according to which we had to be disunited in order to be able to become united again now and a thesis in favor of organizing the League of Communists on a (?production) principle bypassing the sociopolitical communities at all levels. The realization of his proposals would merely increase the power of the center of financial and group-property structure."

The third field of action in Ribicic's view, calls for the League of Communists' orientation toward the development and preparation of the mechanism of the socialist self-managing political system. In his view the delegate assemblies and councils of associated labor are in many cases in an "out of play" position, sociopolitical councils have no active role and administrative organs put delegates before a fait accompli.

The League of Communists must dissociate itself very firmly from the quite frequently heard thesis that there is a crisis of, a halt in self-management and the thesis on the reality of our system. "The most widely spread thesis is that self-management is all right in a good economic and political situation, but in difficult, exceptional circumstances it is necessary to strengthen the (?state). (?It is necessary to constantly) reaffirm one's confidence in the creative power and responsibility of associated workers. Why should the interest and responsibility of the civil servant in the state apparatus rate higher than the responsibility of the worker whose work, results of work, conditions of life and work and prospects are being decided?"

Ribicic stressed that this does not mean that self-management is an ideal model, and self-managers ideal people who are always on the side of social progress. "Our absence from everyday self-managing process is the cause of many deformations in the awareness of self-managers. Self-management is interpreted as a right and not as a responsibility, but even these distortions are connected with the halt in the development of self-managing and socio-economic and income-based relations and rewarding and distribution in accordance with the work done."

The fourth field of action of the LCY, in Ribicic's view, is that of its responsibility for the strengthening and the need to strengthen the role of the Socialist Alliance as the broadest self-managing mechanism, as the front of organized socialist forces, as the basic political organization of the working people, as the class alliance between the working class and all the strata of society, between workers and peasants, workers and the intelligentsia, workers and the free professions, as an organization which organizes joint activities of people with different views of the world, Marxists and believers.

"If we are to transform our self-managing policy into a real force for changing the balance of power, we must create a stabilizing mass movement [words indistinct]. Whenever the situation was difficult we relied on the popular front, the front of organized people's masses. All the reactionary forces are today uniting against the League of Communists, but they fear the Socialist Alliance more than they fear the party.

"They should like to be a partner of the party, instead of having to formulate their views, programs and demands before the people and inside the front. This was shown to be so in Slovenia by the experience concerning 'Nova Revija,' the work of the section for relations with the religious communities, the work of the ecology council, the section for the Slovene language, cultural plenary sessions, stabilization cooperation headquarters. The trust in the awareness and creative energy of the working and people's masses has always been the first and decisive condition demanded by all our peoples, in the past and in today's complex circumstances when we need the trust and unity of the broadest socialist and democratic forces united on the socialist alliance of working people."

Ribicic went on to quote a passage from a 1945 article by Edvard Kardelj in which it was stated that "it is above all necessary to safeguard at every step the image of the people's fighter -- modest, dedicated, one who does not avoid hard work and is boundlessly devoted to the people, which is to say to the working masses," and said that still today this kind of reasoning is topical and also necessary in the case of the people who work in the highest-ranking leaderships of the LCY.

Ribicic went on to say that "in the republican and provincial leaderships [words indistinct] what is not good in individual environments, collect negative phenomena and critical press commentaries, quotations from speeches by leading people, shocking statements, and so forth. At times it looks as if there are institutions entrusted with the task of collecting everything that is negative and expresses a critical attitutde to the situation in a republic or province."

"I do not think that this is the right (?presentation), of the balance of forces and of the degree of self-managing awareness. I think that it demobilizes the creation of the united and [word indistinct] front of the progressive forces in our country and hinders the joint struggle for socialist self-management...[TANJUG ellipsis] and the creation of a united and broad front of the progressive forces in our country and that it hinders the common struggle for socialist self-management.

"Every republic should, in a sovereign manner, bear in mind the existing balance of forces, progressive and anti-self-managing, conservative, and should also bear in mind the need for its political attitudes to be understood in other republics and environments. The conservative forces of every description and different ideological background invariably build their 'policy' by always striking at our weakest point. For instance, today by the Kosovo situation. Our progressive forces headed by the LCY should build a common forward-driving socialist self-managing front, always supporting everything that is most progressive in the segments of the common Socialist Yugoslav revolution. The contribution made by every segment to the whole, the example of every new step forward made by self-management -- in the delegate system, in the economy, in culture, in science, in the work of the socialist alliance and other subjective forces -- should help the ceaseless and dynamic revolutionary march of the whole of Yugoslav society.

"The banner around which the counterrevolutionary forces are rallying today are the slogans of chauvinist nationalism, while the banner around which the socialist forces are rallying is that of the socialist, self-managing and democratic processes, of the economic and social power of associated labor, of all that workers and working people have achieved under socialism, of the humanization of relations between people and intranational relations, of the openness of the system and of borders, of the development of human rights, of the widening dimensions of freedom and democracy in the whole of society," Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said to the students of the LCY's political school in Kurovec at the end of his lecture.

MONTENEGRIN COMMISSION VIEWS ALBANIAN RELATIONS

LD152112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Titograd, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The relations between the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania fully reflect the overall relations between the SFRY and that neighboring country. At this moment, it was noted at the session today of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Relations of all the chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly, these relations are, to a considerable extent, weighed down by the stands and the support which the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania renders nationalistic and irredentist elements in Kosovo.

Bilateral relations are by and large unfolding in the field of economic cooperation and commodity exchange whose overall value during the first half of this year amounted to $75 million. Montenegro, which is assuming an increasingly important position in the commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Albania, is especially interested in promoting cooperation in the field of transport, post, telephone and telegram communications and in the regulation and use of the waters of the Skadar Lake and of the rivers Drim and Bojana. In this connection, special attention was paid today to the building of the Titograd-Shkoder railway line provided for in an international agreement.

It was noted that the preparations for the construction of the Yugoslav part of the railway line are nearing completion. Among other things, a directorate for building the line has been set up and the conditions for its operations ensured, while the specification and the main blue-prints and the pace of construction, the necessary resources and their origins, and about the economic and other effects expected from this significant transport project will be known after the session of the appropriate interrepublican commission at the end of this month.

DANAS CONSIDERS RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

LD151500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Good Neighborliness - But Without Propaganda" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, Sept. 15 (TANJUG) -- The influential weekly DANAS underlines that the Bulgarian side wanted to make use of marking of the 1300-anniversary of the Bulgarian statehood also for trying to appropriate the entire Macedonian history and culture, with all scientific Macedonian personalities of the past, laying claim to a whole people from the fraternal community of the Yugoslav peoples.

The weekly writes this in reply to a recent Radio Sofia commentary which criticized articles in some Yugoslav newspapers, DANAS being among them too, that the Bulgarian side is to be blamed for border assemblies of the two countries' population being not held.

DANAS recalls that these border assemblies are a special manifestation both of mutual understanding between the border population, and broader association between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. But, the weekly writes, the difference is in Yugoslavia considering that assemblies cannot be sites of political propaganda, and particularly not to touch upon controversial questions between the two countres, since it does not contribute to good neighborliness, nor to endeavour to overcome controversial questions, which, it is supposed, the Bulgarian side too cares for.

Not only that the Bulgarian side thus circumvented the spirit and letter of joint agreements, but also after official talks, Bulgarian representatives continuously provoked with their theses about Macedonia and Macedonians. The Yugoslav side assessed, DANAS writes, that holding of assemblies under such conditions could be rather harmful and burden mutual relations more than contribute to the purpose of border assemblies.

The weekly writes that, although with delay, assemblies on the section of the border towards the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will nevertheless be held. The reasons for delay were similar, but in view of the fact that they are removed, agreement on holding of the assemblies has been reached.

ASSEMBLY GROUP APPROVES SECURITY COMMISSION

LD152154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- Delegates on the SFRY Assembly's Committee for Internal Affairs expressed support at a session today for the draft decision to set up a commission to supervise the state security service's work.

This commission, which will be a working body of the federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, will supervise the work of the state security service only from the point of view of respect for the law and for legally established rights of working people and citizens.

At the meeting it was decided that the commission should consist solely of delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and that no representatives of the sociopolitical organizations should be in it. The only question which remains undecided is how many members the commission should have. Most members suggested that it should have between five and nine members.

YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY LC DISCUSSES TASKS

AU122056 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2250 26 Aug 82 p 3

[Br. Miletic report]

[Excerpts] Last week in Belgrade, the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army held its third session. The highest party forum in the army discussed the immediate tasks of communists in implementing the views of the 12th LCY Congress. The committee positively appraised all the actions taken so far by the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army in implementing the decisions of the highest party meeting. It also made it incumbent on communists to master even more quickly the congress documents and to constantly bear in mind the views of the congress as the gauge of their own practice and of the situation in the organs and organizations of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The session was presided over by Slavko Maricevic, secretary of the Committee Presidium, who also delivered the introductory report on the main topic of the agenda. Having pointed out that the tasks emanating from the decisions and views of the 12th congress cannot be considered completed as a result of holding this or any other meeting of the committee or any other forum, Maricevic continued:

"Our entire activity and all political actions of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army in the coming period must be based on the views of the 12th congress as their starting point and must be airmed at implementing the policy set by that meeting. Therefore every topic on the agenda of any organ or organization of the League of Communists in the coming period must be oriented to examining the situation and determining the tasks from the viewpoint of the decisions and views adopted by the 12th LCY Congress."

According to Maricevic, a thorough and independent study of the congress documents is the basic prerequisite for knowing and implementing the congress decisions. All the necessary conditions for that exist. The Committee Presidium even went as far as making the congress documents available to all soldiers and not only to communists. For that purpose it approved a fund of more than one million dinars to army newspapers to enable them to increase the number of their pages and the circulation of their issues that appeared during the congress. The Presidium has also paid out of the fund of membership fees for one copy of the booklet entitled "The 12th LCY Congress" for every member of the League of Communists in the army.

At the session, the following participated in the discussion on the immediate tasks of communist in the army: Petar Gracanin, Dusan Zunic, Anton Zupancic, Anton Lukezic, Mile Ruzinovski, Tihomir Vilovic and Metodija Stefanoski. Discussing the place, role and tasks of organs of the League of Communists in strengthening unity, Gracanin advocated the development of true comradely relations between soldiers, officers and civilians serving in the army. He noted that there are many good examples of that, but at the same time he also called attention to some individual cases of a liberal attitude or an attitude that is not in accord with military regulations. The congress has made it incumbent upon us to work as directly with people as possible and to strengthen the military collectives, Gracanin stressed.

"We must be even more energetic and consistent in the struggle against occurrences of opportunism, liberalism and dogmatism in the LCY," Gracanin said, and continued: "We must devote greater attention to the ideological education of members of the League of Communists and to preparations for the admission of young people to the party. The communists must act by example. We must educate communists in the view that there are no insoluble situations and that all difficulties can be overcone if we all become fully engaged."

Emphasis on Ideological-Political Activity

Dusan Zunic spoke about the platform on Kosovo, which is a component part of the congress documents, and the tasks of communists in the army in implementing that platform. He argued that the communists should not leave it to the command staffs to solve everything with the force of law and regulations byt that they themselves should use their ideological-political activity to influence changes in the situation in the communities where they work. Anton Zupancic called attention to the need for struggle against opportunism and to the possibility, during the study and implementation of the congress decisions, to make a clear break with this -- to tell the truth -- sporadic phenomenon among individuals.

Summing up the disucssion, members of the committee adopted conclusions on the immediate tasks of communists. Organizations and organs of the League of Communists in implementing the views of the 12th LCY Congress. The conclusions point out that, in the study of the congress documents, the main emphasis must be placed on: evaluating the ideological-political activity of communists in the combat buildup of the army; strengthening responsibility; eliminating the phenomena for opportunism and careerism; strengthening democracy in the cadre policy; cultivating criticism and self-criticism; and, in general, promoting more offensice political work in military collectives. The forthcoming elections will provide an opportunity for members to carry out the ivews of the committee. The congress orientations will be thereby be implemented to a considerable extent.